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THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.
MORNING EDITION.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-32 P. M.				
1909.				
9th Jan	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10509	INDIA	7911
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000		
30th "	PERSIA	7951	VICTORIA	6822
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000		
13th "	ARCADIA	6663	MOREA	11000
20th "	SALSETTE	6000		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
20th "	SALSETTE	6000		
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
31st "	*BRITANNIA	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	463	704	353	538	330	496
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	936	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	603	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	909
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
				1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	.....
O. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
O. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 27
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
O. City of Glasgow	...	May 30	.....	June 9

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 11th Jan.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 7th Jan.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 8th Jan.	6 a. m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,270 tons, sailing on or about 16th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

7th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Saretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,143	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bardion	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	6,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Reboulet	10th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guronnet	29th Jan. 1909.
DUMBIA	6,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Jan. 1909.
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909.
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,199	F. Radonitich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednara	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,888	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednara	25th Jan. 1909.

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Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	6106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3089	25th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909:

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
HELVIA	6502	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MARSALA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	9134	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
OROASTA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th April, 1909
SCINDIA	6106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
HELVIA		A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

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Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
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PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "BOHEMIA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, viâ KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE PUBLIC MERCHANTS and others are hereby WARNED that the Officer Commanding, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, will NOT in any way hold himself RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS, contracted in the name of the Regimental Institutes during the remainder of the stay of the Battalion in Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1909, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and DRAWING and SURVEYING MATERIALS during the year 1909-1910.

II. Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. (5) five only for each form of Tender at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

III. No notice will be taken of Tenders unless accompanied by samples of approved quality.

IV. The usual deposit of Rs. (800) eight hundred for Stationery and Rs. (500) five hundred for Drawing and Surveying Materials, should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging Tenders which in the case of acceptance of the Tender will be converted into contract deposit.

V. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the successful Tenderer.

VI. The deposit will be forfeited if the Tenderer withdraws his Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known, or if in the event of its being accepted he fails to execute the articles of agreement when required.

VII. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contract.

VIII. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

IX. The contract rates for the current year are kept open for inspection by the intending Tenderers at this Office.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th January, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures, February 26th. For prospectus and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

CHANGE OF NAME.

NOTICE is hereby given that with the Sanction of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, the name of "The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd." has been CHANGED to THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, Ltd. and that the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEWANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd.

Bombay, 5th January, 1909.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIATES intending to JOIN the College during the next year should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrence Test for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th January, and 18th January 1909.

Eight Scholarships are likely to be available during the year. Five of them will be awarded by the Director of Agriculture, Poona, by individual selection and in consultation with District Officers, and three, by the Principal. Passing of the Matriculation or School Final Examination is an essential qualification for admission as a Scholar.

Conditions of the Scholarships as well as conditions for admission as a private student will be found in the College Rules, a Copy of which will be furnished by the Principal on application.

Replies to applications will not be sent during the Christmas holidays.

M. H. SOWERBY, I.C.V.D.,
Ag: Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
BOMBAY, 15th December, 1908.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office in Bombay, upto 12 noon, Standard Time, on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1909, for the work of LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING COAL and COKE at the Parel Running Engine Shed, for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The Form of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment at Annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money along with their Tenders which will be forfeited in the event of failure to execute contract after the Tender is passed.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for loading, unloading, and stacking coal, at Parel."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel, 30th December, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL; OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING; OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS; LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February 1909, for the supply of the above stores, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1909.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 22ND DECEMBER 1908.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas. Patent Aphicides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8TH, AT 9 P.M. (S.T.)
COMMISSIONER and MRS. BOOTH TUCKER

DRAMATIC SCENES
OF
LOVE AND SORROW.

The Hon'ble Sir MUIR MACKENZIE,
C.S.I., M.R.A.C., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
will preside and will be supported by
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., and Lady JEEJEEBHOY,
SIR WALTER AND LADY HUGHES,
H. GELL, Esqr., M.V.O., Commissioner of Police,
J. A. D. McBAIN, Esqr., and others.

ADMISSION:—Rs. 3, Re. 1 and Annas 8 and 4.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row; SALVATION ARMY BARRACKS, Bori Bunder, and at the doors.

A GRAND
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
will be given shortly by the
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH,
IN AID OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE WHICH TOOK PLACE IN ITALY.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
FROM WEDNESDAY, 6TH JANUARY.
THE OLYMPIC GAMES
AND
THE MARATHON RACES.

In this film we have comprised the principal events in the great Olympic Games as follows:—

King Emperor opening the Stadium.
The Clubs saluting the King Emperor with their Standards.
Gymnastic Exercises, Bow and Arrow Throwing, The Discus.
Swimming Match, Water Pole, High Diving, The Marathon Race, the Start.
The Arrival of the worn out Runners at the Stadium.
The Italian Dorando arrives at the Stadium. Broken down he gets up again and reaches the cord the first after having covered 26 miles in 2 hours 54 minutes.
The American Hayes reaches the Stadium in 2 hours 55 minutes and is officially declared the Winner.
THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
Photographs of some of the Winners.

NEW YEAR'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
WITH
THE GREAT EUCHARISTIC
PROCESSION in London on the 13th September, 1908
AND
The HISTORICAL Film
BENVENUTO CELLINI

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.), With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

BILLIARD MATCH.

GRANT ROAD BAR,
Next to Northbrook Gardens.

A VERY INTERESTING MATCH of a game of 3,000 up will take place at the above premises, between

Mr. F. H. WEISS and
Mr. B. H. DASTUR,
(Mr. Dastur receiving 1,700 start)

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW AND DAY-AFTER-TO-MORROW.

Commencing each Night at 9-30 (S.T.),

PRICES of ADMISSION:—Rs. 3 (Reserved), 2 and Re. 1 only.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1804, they have a thorough knowledge of the Business, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal attention to all business, and with competent staff, (whose) experience of GUARANTEE, PURCHASE of goods, sale of produce, or other business, represent their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Re. 1 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 588, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerical. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh, Rs. 6, Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India, showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort Bombay.

REPORTS, Patitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates, Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application as "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Gratan Geary. As 16. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SECOND or THIRD OFFICER, for Steamer. See A. M. JEHVANJEE and Co., 5 Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.
THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.
For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF ANTIQUE CHINA

Which was Advertised for the 19th Ultimo and was POSTPONED,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE CARPET DEPOT,

(MEDOWS STREET)

THIS DAY,

THURSDAY, the 7th instant,

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

GOODS ON VIEW.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	55 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 6	56 13	43 1	36 0	65 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	256 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

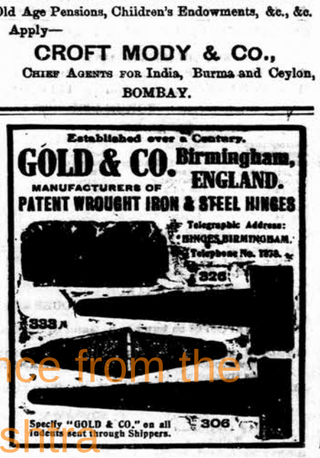
RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	„	90,402
Annual Income	„	1,405,950
Assets	„	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorised Capital.....		Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital.....		„ 7,57,500
Reserve Fund.....		„ 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Bertan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found auto-nihilicly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every putrescent matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, misuse in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions.—Two Annas for the Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions.—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

AN experienced GOANESE AYAH, to take charge of Baby of eight months. Hills in Summer. Apply to

MRS. LATTEY,
Alliance Bank House,
Elphinstone Circle.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar, Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it Shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachments, one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Pasha, 3,829 tons Captain H Elliot sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Melbourne, 2,394 tons Captain R H Stafford will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Mayori Maru, 2,726 tons Captain J C Richards, will sail to-day for Kobe etc with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 2,952 tons, Captain W G Young will sail to-day for Cochin etc. with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Fife 2,494 tons, Captain A Harrison sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,123 tons, Captain F W Fry sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Bohemia, 2,305 tons Captain M Dalecevich arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, captain H. McDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c., with a general cargo and 467 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bardistan, 2,500 tons Captain H. L. A. Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ayuthia 694 tons Captain R. J. Curtis arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of tember.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara 504 tons Captain H Manley will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers—Miss Holland, Mrs Heath, Mrs Marshall, Messrs Willet, S T Sheppard, H Vishindas, and Salem, Dr Chubb, Mr Geo Brown, Pte W Seabrook, Rev Frs Peter and Elias, Sister Juliana, Miss N Bayliss, Miss Hussey, 1 British N C O, and 11 men (15 Mule Corps) Dr Sithna and family, Dr G Chandoo, Mr A A Mahomed, Mr A Mahomed, wife and sister and about 200 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock.....R I Marine
Palinurus...300 Hickman.....R I Marine
H M S Spaniz Jomdr S Lichford.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 6.

Aynthia.....694 Curtis.....F F & C o
Arcadia.....3374 Hayward.....P & O Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....P Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Bardiston...2500 Davies.....M M & Co
Congella.....2022 House.....R A Willis
Cintra.....1917 ...Kaselburn.....M M & Co
Caledonia..3529 Gordon London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Cleveresk...2440 Urquhart.....T Morrison & Co
Caithness...2232 Taylor...Liverpool ...W & A G & Co
Glenlin.....2650 Soane.....R A Willis
Hydra.....930 Sequebad.....F F Campbell & Co
Inconstorva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
Inshmere.....2126 Seberge.....T Morrison & Co
Kilshalton.....2418 Higgins.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.....316 Butler.....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser.....K N & Co
Moshtari.....1109 Gore.....P Gulf 5-1 B & P S N Co
Nuddea...1944 Autin.....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 McCabe.....T M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....London.....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Qaeda.....944 Coope.....M M & Co
Soab Najam.....2751 Foster.....Shaw S N Co
Vennachor...2847 Harrison.....T Morrison & Co
Vasigath ...2513 Rule.....T M & Co
Warora ...2565 Tipper.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclean...	2952	Young	Malabar Coast's	7-1-09	F Muir & Co
C & R Prome...	2299	Mason	Antwerp	26-1	K N & Co
D & E Shahristan	1741	Hudson ...	Manchester via Bristol	16-1	E Latham & Co
F Chanda...	3951	Tice	Antwerp Hull	11-1-09	M M & Co
H Nasori ..	911	Mierra ...	P Gulf ..14-1	B and P S N Co	
K Dido...	3127	Runton ...	...Hull via Karachi ...12-1-09	F Muir & Co	
L Linza	951	Rothwell	K'chi S 1	M M & Co	
N Ben Nevis	2525	Lang ...	Baltimore 10-1-09	R A Willis	
O Haidari...	1563	Lorne ...	Jeddah 8-1-09	B & P S N Co	
P Mayori Maru	2736	Richards...	Kobe 7-1-09	N Y Kaish	
Q Eastville	3305	Wright ...	Genoa 9-1-09	J M & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia ...3253 Kelso ..Liverpool .....15-1 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Baldiano ...2934 Magnazini...Genoa 15-1 Florio and R S & N Co
6 Orwell...2445 Horne.....Calcutta ...9-1 K N & Co
7 Bohemia .....2305 Dabsevich .....Trieste ...16-1 A L S N Co
8 City of agra .....3096 Buch.....Liverpool 11-1 K Nixon & Co
9 Lindenfels .....3525 Kenneweg .....Karachi 15-1 W & A G & Co
10&11 Iran 4066 Peabody Dunkirk 11-1-09 K N & Co
12 Marmora. 5239 Weston London 16-1 P & O S N Co
14 Kasara...505 Mauley...Basrah .....7-1 M M & Co
15 Melbourne.....2394 Stafford ...Karachi 8-1 W & A Graham & Co
16 Clydesdale 2296 Manship London 13-1-09 J M & Co

H W P D

Indravati ..513 Fakaya...Repairing .....Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati .....443 Ismail ..Mangalore 9-1 Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Lhasa...950 McDiarmid .....N F..... M M & Co

M W D D

Bullimba.... ..1697 Butler ..Persian Gulf 11-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Bohemia s	Dalecovich ...	Trieste, Dec 18
	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, Dec 16
	Bardistan s	Davis	London, Nov 15
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ..	Karachi, Jan 4

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Devanha s	Hayward	Shanghai, &c
	Lalpoora s	Fry	Rangoon
	Fife s	Harrison	Hamburg, &c
	Pasha s	Elliot	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Maclean, Young for Cochin &c.
" Mayori Maru, Richards for Kobe &c.
" Melbourne, Stafford for Karachi.
" Kasara, Manley for Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer * Salsette, for Aden.
" D Baldiano, for Genoa &c.
" Caithness, for Liverpool &c.
" Bardistan, for Dunkirk &c.
" Bohemia, for Trieste &c.
* (To arrive.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Africa, left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 19th instant.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Reichstag, left Bura for Bombay on Tuesday midday, the 5th instant via Goa.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Gouverour arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 6th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
29	Fairport	Calcutta
Jan. 1	Trantenfels	Antwerp
2	Duneric	S. Africa
3	Nairn	Calcutta
4	Shangola	Calcutta
4	Tara	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Agra s—300 cwts dillseed, J Lukmidas; 1,012 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 1,900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 43 bales wool, D Nagjee.

Scindia s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 23,196 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 125 bales cotton fly, N Peerbhoy; 71 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 55 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—8 cases brassware, 2 bundles munj mats, 2 cases woollenrugs and 1 case sandlewood boxes, L B Bhootwalla; 200 cwts curdiseed, J Lukhmidas; 9 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 27 cwts bees wax, J M Rehimtoola.

Clydesdale s—337 cwts dry ginger, R Assaria and Co; 6,007 cwts cottonseed, Waghji Bechar; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, T Mamraj; 100 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 300 bales cotton waste, C Heerji and Co; 600 bales hemp, Hirji Govindji; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers: 2,035 cwts gingellyseed, Worman and Co; 252 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Prome s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Dido s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG

Fife s—50 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—2,500 cwts linseed, 870 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Burdistan s—800 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—10,740 cwts castorseed, 12,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

Chanda s—3,900 cwts castorseed, 29,300 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—10,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, 340 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 7,678 cwts teelseed, 4,000 cwts mowraseed, 2,009 cwts rapeseed, 1,880 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

City of Agra s—500 cwts bones Croft Mody and Co; 145 cwts mustarseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Eastville s—1 bale cottonfly, 54 tons oldiron, 23 bales cotton rags, C Boggiano and Co; 998 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—110 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros., 4,002 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA

Bohemia s—1,600 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th January.

654.—Detail for the week ending 9th instant :—

Saturday 9th instant.—"E." Company. (Cyclists) will ride to Poona. Fort and Colaba members fall in at the Bandstand at 4 p.m. prompt, and Byculla members at Byculla Bridge at 4-15 p.m. prompt.

Dress.—Uniform with helmets, rifles, belts, bandoliers, side arm, haversacks, waterbottles and forage caps to be carried.

655.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

656.—Musketry—Sunday the 10th inst. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6. a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th January.

523.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 10th inst. Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The usual Christmas Tree for the Children will be held at the Club on the 9th inst., at 5-30 p. m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th January.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and Practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 9th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate at 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next the 12th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki, with Mounting Saddles.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

At a sale of old books and other literary treasures held in New York the sum of £133 was paid for a small collection of Thackeray's drawings and poems, together with a lock of the author's hair. A pocket note-book which belonged to Thackeray fetched £54.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragra nt Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toile t discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER.—December 30, at 5 Wood Street, the wife of P. W. Barker, of a daughter.

GORDON.—December 28, at 44, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of John Gordon, of a son.

GORDON.—December 23, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain H. F. Gordon, Army Remount Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LANGHORNE—BONNER.—December 26, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. Mr. Ninis, Frederick James Langhorne, Manager, Court of Wards, Aheri Estates, Chanda, C. P., to Minnie Alice, only daughter of E. H. Hilton, Esq., M. V. O., and Mrs. Hilton of Lucknow.

DEATHS.

BUTTERFIELD.—December 31, at Bangalore, Robert Augustus, late Government of India, P. W. D., Accounts Branch, aged 72 years.

FULTON.—October 29, at Marton, New Zealand, of heart failure, John Charles Fulton, eldst son of the late Captain George William Wright Fulton (killed during siege of Lucknow, 1857).

FRASER.—December 28, at Allahabad, Mary Fraser, aged 68 years and 11 months, wife of the late G. G. Fraser of Mirzapur, U. P.

LEICESTER.—December 28, at Karachi, the dearly loved wife of Capt. B. Leicester, Cheshire Regt., of enteric fever.

SMALLEY.—December 26, at the Alexandra Hotel, Dehra Dun, Miss Ida Smalley, Lady Manager of Clovelly, &c., Mussoorie.

WALTER.—December 24, in Calcutta, Major F. A. Walter, late 97th (Royal W. Kent Regt.), in his 8 1st years.

YOUNG.—January 1, at Delhi, Robert Conlston Young, 35th Sikhs, as the result of a fall from his horse, aged 27 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay High Court re-opens after Christmas vacation.
Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
Sind Press Company, 19 Elpinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 7th, Full Moon, 7h. 42·7m. p.m; Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41·3m. p.m.; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, January 8.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of 25th December, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Bombay Improvement Trust, 3 p. m. Gaiety Theatre, Dramatic Scenes of Love and Sorrow by Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker, 9 p.m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 17m.

Saturday, January 9.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana: Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.

Sunday, January 10.—1st Sunday after Epiphany. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.

Monday, January 11.—Sun rises, 7h-14m. Sun sets 6h. 19m.

Tuesday, January 12.—Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal Offices. Bombay Hunt, Irla. Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.

Wednesday, January 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.

LOSS OF A DINGY.—Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Solicitor, has reported to the police the loss of a dingy attached to his yacht, "Caprice," on Sunday evening, about four miles off the Kenery Lighthouse.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.—The Management are arranging to devote the entire proceeds of a grand performance to be given shortly in their Pavilion, to the fund in aid of the survivors of the terrible earthquake, which recently occurred in Italy. Due notice of the date of this performance will be given in our advertisement columns.

POLICE NOTICE.—A quantity of beads, racquet press, military serge cap, some umbrellas, box of cigars, copper kulai and lota, box containing silk handkerchiefs, brass box of articles of Hindu worship, clock pendulum, tin of ghee, pair of trowsers, enema outfit in a towel, some beads, a bag, etc., and a sack containing miscellaneous articles of clothing, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

SIR JACOB SASSOON.—A public meeting of the Bene-Israel community will be held in the hall of the Israelite School, Mazgaon, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express joy of the community at His Majesty the King Emperor conferring the title of Baronet upon Sir Jacob E. Sassoon and for sending him a congratulatory telegram.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March	Giojoso	J Hume
Trio	Buondelmonte	Pacini
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
Valse	Amitie	Waldteufel
Selection	Vera Violetta	Ed Eysler
Polka	Besi	Zwartal

CHINA SALE.—This afternoon Mr. A. M. Jacob, the eminent art agent of Simla and Bombay, for Messrs. Crawford and Co., under instructions from Mr. J. A. David of Shanghai, will offer for sale by auction at the Carpet Depot, corner of Bell Lane and Medows Street, a valuable collection of antique China, bronze, brass plaques, Jade, Pekin Cloissone etc., without limit or reserve to the highest bidder. Mr. David, who has put the collection on the market is described as the only European Expert in the Far East, and he has with great labour and perseverance collected the above from the loot of the Boxer disturbances. The collection is augmented by purchases made from Foreign Troops and from persons in the interior of China. The descriptions given in the Catalogue in regard to Dynasty and the names of the Emperors are believed to be correct as marked on the articles. Experts and connoisseurs will not require to be told what the articles are, as they speak for themselves on examination. The collection contains many wonderfully artistic articles for which no doubt there will be brisk competition. Among them are a number of bowls which are very rare and "seldom seen in the market unless they are plundered, because they are appreciated highly by the Chinee." The gem of the collection is said to be lot No. 232 a "famile rose, rubee colour vases, surrounded by of dragon with fangs" but others are also described as gems and yet again others deserving special attention. There are 360 lots in all.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The closing month of the year 1908 will be looked upon as a real red letter day in the History of India, for it closed with ringing joy and gratitude to the Secretary of State, and the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, for the priceless blessings bestowed, beyond all expectations, upon the educated classes of India. The Indian National Congress was not behind either, to give vent to its feelings of gratitude. The President's address has doubtless been welcomed everywhere as a sober judgment of the year's work, and also his uncompromising condemnation of sedition and anarchy, in fact, it was, in other words, a fair fight between Moderates representing law and order, and the Extremists representing open disorder and violence, and the former, with their manly appeal to the members of the Congress, won easily all along the line to the complete discomfiture of the latter, and made the Congress meeting at Madras, this year, a thorough success. It is a great pity that all this exuberance was not taken up or expressed much earlier in the year and which was, perhaps, unintentionally, untouched by the Congress till the close of the year, and action only taken after the passing, at one sitting, of the Emergency Crimes Act and the arrest and deportations of certain undesirables in the North. If the leading men of position and intelligence among the Congress held, in their own Provinces, special meetings earlier in the year, and condemned the murderous outrages of the anarchists and dacoits, what a wholesome effect it would have had on the people of those Provinces! Perhaps they were timid and had not the courage to face the stealthy gang working silently behind the scenes, but still when public men are looked upon as pillars and leaders of communities commanding unbounded confidence from them and others as well, there should, certainly, be no hesitation to come out publicly to use their immense influence among the people to strengthen the hands of the Government, even if there were any risks in doing so, and not to wait till the course is clear to make their appearance. It is to men of this fearless stamp that the safety and welfare of the millions could be entrusted.—Yours, etc,

OBSERVER.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE marriage took place at the Cathedral on Tuesday of Mr. Francis Ivan Oscar Brickmann, of the 119th Infantry and formerly of the Royal Scots, son of Mr. F. W. Brickmann, of Edinburgh, and Miss Audrey Beatrice Jean, only daughter of Mr. Aubrey Wallis, of Drishane Castle, Co. Cork. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay. The bride who was given away by Mr. E. T. Lambert, wore a pretty Empire gown of ivory crepe de chine, trimmed with silk embroidery and a long tulle veil, surmounted with a coronet of orange blossom. Her only ornament was a diamond and sapphire pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, who also gave her a large shower bouquet of white roses. Mr. L. S. Farquharson, of the Royal Scots, acted as best man, and there was a large gathering of, amongst others, members of the bridegroom's old regiment, both at the Cathedral and afterwards at a reception given by Mrs. Lambert, at the close of which the happy couple left for Poona for the honeymoon en route for Bangalore.

LADY CLARKE MEMORIAL FUND.

AT a largely attended Meeting of influential citizens of Bombay, held under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. G. Owen Dunn, at the Municipal Hall, Bombay, on the 14th December, with a view to publicly commemorating the memory of the late Lady Clarke, it was resolved that a Fund, to be called the "Lady Clarke Memorial Fund," be established to be applied to some useful public object, subject to His Excellency's approval, and preferably in connection with Medical aid to Women and Children of the poorer classes. The ultimate form which the Memorial will take will be decided later on.

Subscriptions are now invited in support of this deserving object and may be forwarded to any of the Secretaries, or to Mr. James Begbie, of the Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as Honorary Treasurer.

The following are the subscriptions promised to date :—

	Rs.
H. H. The Maharajah of Bhavnagar	2,000
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart... ...	2,000
Sir Sassoon David	1,000
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim ...	1,000
Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey ...	1,000
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart. ...	1,000
Sir Dinsha M. Petit, Bart ...	1,000
Sir Vithaldas and Mr. Madhavjee Thackersey	1,000
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.... ...	500
"A Gentleman"...	500
Mr. D. J. Tata	500
Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co. ...	500
Mr. R. J. Tata	500
"A Friend" through Sir Jamsetji ...	400
Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar ...	200
Dr. Edalji Manekji Modi	100
Mr. J. M. Framji Patel	100
Mr. A. J. Bilimoria	50
Rs.	...13,350

THE Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian bodies in Canada have decided to press on with the project for union. Great enthusiasm is being manifested, adds Reuter.

MR. MATHEW GEORGE MEGAW, of the firm of Messrs. Megaw and Norton, Brazilian merchants, 36, Lime-street, E.C., a director of the Merchant Banking Company and of the Rio Claro Sao Paulo Railway Company (Limited), chairman of the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company, and Deputy Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, who died October 29, aged sixty-one, left estate valued for probate at £587,870 gross, of which £550,200 is net personalty.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji presided.

COST OF OVERBRIDGES.

The Commissioner, in a letter, dated 4th instant, stated, with reference to Corporation resolution of 14th October 1907, determining the liability of the Corporation in regard to the cost of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway overbridges, that the acquisition of the land required for the purpose, and the preparation of the estimates and plans for the division of water mains, drains, etc., rendered necessary on account of the construction of the overbridges, is a work of considerable magnitude, and that it was necessary that a special staff should be engaged for the work. He, therefore, requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to the employment of the following staff till the completion of the work :—One Superintendent on Rs. 200+Rs. 50 C. A. per month; one Surveyor on Rs. 100+25 per month; one clerk on Rs. 45 per month; three Laskars on Rs. 12 each per month. This staff will be under the Assistant Engineer, General Branch, and as the actual acquisition of the land will be personally attended to by him, the Commissioner requested, that the Standing Committee will be pleased to grant him an allowance of Rs. 50 per month for the extra work entailed on him.

The Committee resolved that the staff be sanctioned, and a letter be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the appointment of the Superintendent be sanctioned.

MAXIMUM SALARY TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, for favour of the opinion of the Committee, with a letter to his address from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, who forwarded a draft of the case for submission to Counsel re power to fix pay of officer appointed to a new office, created with sanction of the Corporation as carrying a salary, of which the maximum and minimum limits are stated.

It was stated in the case submitted to Counsel:—The recent reorganisation of the Health Department involved considerable changes in that Department, including the abolition of the several Divisional Health Officers who had previously worked under the Executive Health Officer, and the substitution for them of—Two Assistants to the Health Officer, two 1st Grade Deputy Health Officers, three 2nd grade Deputy Health Officers, three 3rd Grade Deputy Health Officers. A schedule was prepared by the Commissioner and brought before the Standing Committee setting forth the designations and grades of officers proposed to be appointed as follows:—"1 Assistant to the Health Officer, Rs. 750—Rs 1,000 per mensem; 1 Assistant to the Health Officer, Rs. 600—Rs. 750 per mensem. Deputy Health Officers:—Two 1st Grade Deputy Health Officers, Rs. 500 each per mensem; three 2nd Grade Deputy Health Officers, Rs. 350 each per mensem; three 3rd Grade Deputy Health Officers, Rs. 250 each per mensem. The Standing Committee passed a resolution sanctioning the schedule, under Section 79 of the Municipal Act, subject to the further sanction of the Corporation, as required by Section 79 (2), and recommending that sanction be given to the creation of the new appointments, the emoluments of which exceed Rs. 200 per mensem. The Corporation by its resolution of the 18th November 1907, sanctioned "the creation of the new appointments in the Health Department the emoluments of which exceed Rs. 200 per mensem." Such sanctions having been accorded the Commissioner under Section 82 appointed the officers to fill the several posts mentioned and in doing so appointed Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji to the post of Junior Assistant to the Health Officer, the salary attaching to which post is, according to the Schedule and sanction of the Corporation :—Rs. 600—Rs. 750 per mensem. Dr. Sorab had up to that time been receiving the maximum pay of a Divisional Health Officer, namely Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Thus the abolition of his former appointment, and his appointment to the new post meant a serious reduction in his pay. He therefore wrote to the Commissioner asking the latter under the circumstances to recommend the Corporation to grant him the maximum salary (Rs. 750) of the new post, the Chief Accountant having reported favourably on Dr. Sorab's application. The Commissioner forwarded the papers to the Municipal Secretary with the following note :—"The Commissioner will be glad if the Standing Committee and the Corporation will accord favourable consideration to Dr. Sorab's request." The Standing Committee sanctioned the payment to Dr. Sorab of the maximum pay of the appointment and directed that a copy of their resolution to that effect be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to the latter's Resolution of the 18th November 1907. The Corporation thereupon appointed a Committee "to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report as to the legality of the procedure adopted by the Standing Committee in sanctioning the payment to Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, Assistant to the Health Officer, of the maximum salary of his appointment from the 1st November 1907, and they be authorised to obtain legal opinion in the matter if necessary." The majority of the Committee thus appointed, in their report questioned the legality of the action of the Standing Committee. In the result the Corporation on the 23rd November 1908 determined that the Committee's report be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Standing Committee for information and guidance. The Standing Committee have now decided to take Counsel's opinion on the question.

Counsel is now requested to advise the Standing Committee—

1. Whether in the particular case of Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji the Standing Committee had the power to sanction the payment of the maximum salary of his appointment. 2. If not, whether the sanction of the Corporation is necessary and generally, as to the powers of the Commissioner, the Standing Committee, and the Corporation in regard to the maximum salary to Municipal employes.

The Committee approved of the case stated for the opinion of Council, and authorised its being submitted to Mr. Inverarity or Mr. Lowndes.

WHEEL TAX FOR PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Committee sanctioned the following rates for the payment of wheel tax on licensed public conveyances for 1909:—(1) for each victoria with two horses Rs. 63 for the whole year. (2) for each rekla with one pair of bullocks, Rs. 20. (3) For each labour cart with one pair of bullocks (the monsoon quarter July, August, and September not being charged for) Rs. 20. (4) For each hand-cart Rs. 6. (5) For single bullock cart and one bullock Rs. 12. (6) Motor cars plying for hire, Rs. 20 for the whole year.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 2ND JANUARY 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 2nd Jan. 1909. By Council Bills £7,032,664
By Gold £240,248
Balance to be remitted from 3rd Jan. 1909 to 31st March 1909 ..... £11,227,088

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 6.

Snow in Kasmir stopped early in the forenoon of yesterday and skies have become less heavily clouded, but as the area of unsettled weather is approaching from the West, rain in the plains of Upper India has renewed and in Kashmir it may be expected shortly.

In the Central parts of the country rain has ceased and skies have cleared. The area of rainfall in the Peninsula has very much decreased, and with the exception of a slight fall at Mangalore, rain has been confined to the coast districts in the South East of Madras, but the clouds are not so heavy this morning.

Temperature has risen in the North-west of India, but still somewhat in defect. In Kashmir and the United Provinces, temperature has fallen and the air is colder than usual in both these areas. In Bombay and the Deccan the temperature remains above normal; humidity is below normal in Northern India and somewhat above normal in parts of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in Baluchistan and the extreme North of India and a few falls of rain may occur in the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-east but elsewhere moderate to heavy cloud has appeared. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab but contains the usual amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Day temperature is generally below normal but night temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal. Maximum temperature is generally in defect but the minimum is lower than usual in the north and north-west but normal elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Upper Sind but over the rest of the division skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in defect but night temperature is normal except in parts of north Rajputana where it is low.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues lower than usual in Cutch and in the northern districts of West Central India, but is generally normal elsewhere; the minimum is normal at Indore, Surat and Ahmedabad but in defect generally at the other stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared over the whole division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal or in defect, while night temperature is still higher than usual except in the north-eastern districts where it has fallen and is now normal.

The Konkan.—Skies remain clear at Ratnagiri and are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has decreased and is now normal at Bombay but over the rest of the division it has increased and is in excess. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum continues high except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud persists in Hyderabad; in the Bombay Deccan skies have cleared. The moisture in the air has decreased but is still above the average. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess at some stations in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature remains high.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in the weather in the Peninsula have passed away. A few showers have again fallen in the south Coromandel Coast and at Mangalore.

In the Punjab and in Upper Sind, moderate to heavy cloud has appeared due to the expansion to the plains of the unsettled weather reported yesterday from the north-west Himalayas.

A few showers are likely in the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (5th)	...	59·6	...	1·81
Jask (5th)	76·3	62·3	...	0·46
Muskat (5th)	79·8	66·6	...	0·18
Multan	65·2	43·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	69·4	35·4	...	1·16
Lahore	64·4	37·2	...	0·30
Sirsa	64·3	36·6	...	0·00
Ambala	67·5	41·5	...	0·22
Delhi	66·7	42·7	...	0·00
Agra	67·0

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The annual meeting of the All India Muslim League, held at Amritsar on the 30th December, was important both for the general approval it gave to the recent Despatch of the Secretary of State for India and for the stirring inaugural address given by the President, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, which placed before the members of the League there assembled the views held by its leaders on the present political situation. We gave a very full account of it in our last issue and only a few remarks on it are now necessary. It is quite evident that the League intends to hold aloof from the Indian National Congress and to maintain its own separate organisation. It is utterly opposed to the policy of the Extremists and is not in full sympathy with the aspirations of the Moderates. The President showed how Akbar and Aurangzebe both failed at unification of the two great communities, though one tried persuasion and the other persecution. Then after a period of turmoil came "the advent of a Power that gave the country peace and religious toleration, and that vanquished the forces of anarchy and disorder." Such being the case, the Muslims see that the strong hand of British rule must be upheld. As Mr. Syed Ali Imam puts it, "Swaraj or self-government, autonomy, or a self-governing member of the Empire, in other words, Home Rule under the ægis of the British Crown in India, is possible only when racial, religious, social and unintellectual disparities are removed." What he calls the sectarian cry of "Bande Mataram" does not appeal to his national sentiment, or the worship of Sivaji to his idea of a true national hero-worship. He holds that in practical politics loyalty to India means loyalty to the British Administration, and a reform of the existing system means the maintenance of British control. The whole speech sets forth in clear and unmistakeable terms the attitude of the Muslim League to the questions of the day. Its idea of a united India is co-operation with the rulers, co-operation with its non-Muslim countrymen and solidarity amongst the Muslim people. This is a sound basis on which to build a stable superstructure.

Mr. Syed Ali Imam then proceeded to move three resolutions on Lord Morley's Despatch and made an important speech in so doing. In a few well-chosen words he explained the two broad principles of the Reform Scheme; on the one hand, the maintenance or efficient control, both legislative and executive, by the Imperial Government, and on the other, the granting of generous facilities for allowing the voice of the people to be heard. These two points commended themselves to his judgment, for he recognised the fact that, under the present conditions of Indian society, Imperial supremacy must be maintained. On this subject, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, in another place, wisely said:—"To attack the veto, or to expect or hope that the veto would be done away with in the near future, is not to understand constitutional government anywhere in the world. Even at present the House of Commons works under what is called a double veto, namely, the practical veto of the House of Lords and the theoretical veto of the Sovereign. They are a self-governing people, they bear all the inconveniences of this double veto. Let us grow to the full bounds of the new opportunity and it will be time enough to talk of circumscribing the veto which is placed in Government."

Mr. Syed Ali Imam then proceeded to detail the safeguards and limitations attached to the new proposals, and whilst admitting that they fall far short of full popular control, whether legislative or executive, said they were still a great boon, for which the All-India Muslim League should heartily thank both Lord Morley and Lord Minto. They would at least, bring the rulers and the ruled together and and enable them to mutually understand each other better. He did not complain of the restrictions, for without such security the most perfect system of representative Government would be unworkable in India. These ideas were embodied in the first resolution, which reads thus:—"That the All-India Muslim League begs to express its grateful thanks to the Right Hon'ble Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, and H. E. Lord Minto for the broad and general policy foreshadowed in the Despatch dealing with the Reform Scheme." When the speaker came to the consideration of the machinery for securing the representation of minorities he criticised the Despatch somewhat severely, holding that the Secretary of State had failed to recognise the interests of the Mahomedan community. He considered that the proportion of one Mahomedan to three Hindus was not sufficient. It might represent the relative numerical strength of the population of the communities, but that, he thought, was a wrong basis to work upon. He relied on the statement made by H. E. the Viceroy in reply to the memorable Address presented to him by a deputation of Mahomedans in October, 1906, when he said:—"You justly claimed that your position should be estimated not merely on your numerical strength but in respect to the political importance of your community and the service it has rendered to the Empire." Whether the Mahomedans are entitled to a larger representation than it is proposed to give them may, perhaps, be an open question; but be that now as it may, there can be no harm in Mahomedans freely expressing their views about it. It is true that in some parts of the country they have fallen behind in educational matters, but they are the descendants of a ruling race, the best men amongst them make excellent officials, they are undoubtedly loyal, and so fully deserve adequate representation.

The other point crisicised was a technical one relating to the methods to be adopted for elections. Mr. Syed Ali preferred the suggestions of Lord Minto to the proposals of Lord Morley. He went into considerable detail, and no doubt his remarks will be duly considered. We think, however, that the Muslim League may rest assured that it is desired by the Government of India and by Lord Morley to do full justice to the legitimate claims of the Mahomedan people, to give them to the full all the representation they are justly entitled to, and to so frame regulations that the persons elected shall be their true representatives. The wording of the resolution on this point which was adopted by the League certainly implies a fear that it will not be so, but we think the League may safely assume that due consideration will be given to its opinion, and that it need not anticipate "a breakdown of that implicit faith which Musalmans have so long placed in the care and solicitude of the Government whose just pride and profession have been to held the scales even." However, their seems to be considerable fear lest, under the proposed regulations, the representation of Mahomedans will not be so effective as it is desired it should be, and so the League, at its second sitting, when about 2,000 members were present, adopted a resolution which gives authority to a Committee to present an Address to the Viceroy on the subject and to send representatives to England to wait upon the Secretary of State in order to place before him what the resolution in question calls "the just and legitimate claims of Indian Mahomedans." The League has further recorded its opinion that its view of the right plan for election to Councils, or what it calls "the principle of purely denominational representation," is the correct one with reference to the minor elections to Municipal and District Boards. With reference to the partition of Bengal, the League entirely dissents from the views of the President of the National Congress and "records its emphatic protest against the mischievous endeavours to rip open a settled fact."

The leaders of the League may be congratulated on the success of their annual meeting, on the brilliant inaugural Address of their President, which put their views, on the present position so boldly and so clearly, and on the very useful contribution they have made to the discussion of the details of the Reform Scheme.

FRANCE'S LOST LEGIONS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—The Reporter of the French Military Budget, M. Messiniy, has made his annual "statement" on the Army, and the French papers and Parliament are now engaged in examining its details. The cardinal feature of the report is, as indeed it has been for years past, the progressive decrease in the effective strength of the Army, due to the decline in the population, or rather in the birth-rate, and the state of affairs in this respect is now critical. Figures show that the so-called "permanent" part of the Army, consisting of voluntary enlistments, men who re-engage, the mercenary soldiers of Algeria and Tunis and the Foreign Legion, varies little from year to year, and numbers about 100,000 men; and if money were forthcoming and better terms were offered this number might easily be increased. But the remainder of the Army, which is of course the most important part, depends for its strength on another factor, viz., the number of births; and the position of France in regard to this factor is deplorable, and moreover, shows no prospect of improvement. Male births, which numbered 480,000 thirty years ago fell to 395,000 in 1907. The average number fit for "service with arms"—exclusive that is, of those who are fit only for "auxiliary" duty—used to be about 45·5 per cent. of the whole contingent liable for service; and it might be expected that that the advance of hygiene in the general population and the diminished death-rate below the age of 20 would have resulted in a material increase of this proportion. This, however, is not the case. The proportion of men found fit for combatant duties in each contingent now does not exceed 46 per cent.

In October of this year only 218,000 men were obtained for the Army, and in future years there will be fewer. During the decade 1875-1884 the average annual number of male births was 481,000, and the average recruit contingent—under the law of 1889 then in force—between the years 1896 and 1905 was 215,000. In the year 1885 the births had fallen to 474,000, and the corresponding recruit contingent in 1906 under the far more stringent law of 1905 was 234,000. The births for 1886, of which there were 460,000, gave only 223,000 recruits in 1907, and the effective strength of the Army fell to 457,000. Finally the 459,600 births in 1887 have given 210,000 recruits for the 1908 contingent, and the Army numbers only 430,000 men, or the equivalent of 48 battalions less than the year before. The contingent of recruits expected next year, at 46 per cent of the 451,000 born in 1888, will be 207,000 and the peace strength will decline to 417,000 men, or the equivalent of 80 battalions less than in 1907. Between 1908 and 1912 the average strength of the Army will have sunk to 410,000 men, and between 1918 and 1922 it will be 398,000 and the decline is progressive and can be accurately estimated. By the year 1922, then, the Army will have an average peace establishment of some 118 battalions less than it had in 1907; and as nothing can alter the basis on which that establishment depends, viz., the births twenty years ago, the outlook is appalling. No wonder M. Messiniy says: "The Chamber has the most disquieting problem and the most complicated military question to face more than any that have arisen since 1870."

The French nature is aroused by M. Messiniy's pessimistic utterances, and one of the leading journals, "Le Matin," has interviewed General de Langlois on the subject. This officer is believed to be nominated for the post of Generalissimo in the event of war and is probably one of the greatest authorities on French military affairs. He acknowledges that M. Messiniy's report is justified, and that the situation is critical. But he does not regard it as hopeless, provided radical measures are adopted He says: "I think a great deal could be done by increasing the bonus for re-engagement and by reserving more appointments in civil life for ex-soldiers." This of course means money and opposition of the civil population affected. When questioned about the rival Army, that of Germany, General de Langlois made some astonishing statements, calculated probably to encourage his countrymen. "The German Army is declining in value. The officers lack zeal, and an apathetic attitude is everywhere evident amongst them. This is a consequence of only their triumph—for all armies fall into this condition after victories and despise their former opponent, which is a very grave mistake. The progress of the German Army dates from 1870, and it advanced with grant strides. Our advance is of much more recent date, and, it has given our army a morale which compensates for the higher numerical strength of the German Army. The German troops moreover have not the endurance, the fine spirit and the elasticity which characterise the French . . . . As regards artillery, the Germans have too many guns; they can't be compared with the French guns. How can they hope to keep them supplied with amunition . . . The Under-officers of the infantry are lacking, not numerically but from the intellectual standpoint. They bully the men, and the men hate them. There is none of the courtesy and camaraderie which is to be found in the French Army." All this sort of thing may tickle French vanity; but how courtesy camaraderie and morale are going to make up for a progressiv decline in peace strength of about 20,000 men a year is not evident. Bribing a few hundred more men to extend their service with the colours will not fill up the depleted units appreciably or remedy a state of affairs which is more than critical.

THE death has occurred at Chicago of Mr. Henry Deakin, the art dealer and connoisseur in precious stones, who was a friend of Sir Edwin Arnold, with whom he was closely associated during Sir Edwin's stay in Yokohama.

A REUTER'S message states that at Perigueux, in the Department of Bordogne, a priest who receives an allowance of only £1 per month from the diocesan funds, has opened a small public-house, and is doing a thriving business.

A THIEF has made a daring attempt to rob Mme. Jane Hading, the actress, of her valuable jewels. The actress, says the "Daily Dispatch," wore her jewels while rehearsing the play "La Femme X—" at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, Paris. When she left, carrying a bag containing her jewels and money, a man pounced upon her and clutched the reticule from her hand. He was arrested.

THE proprietor of a restaurant in Munich has adopted a novel method of paying his waiters. Instead of receiving a fixed salary, each man will be paid according to the approximate number of miles which he covers during his work.

THE DISAPPEARING FOREST.

How to Avoid a Timber Famine.

IT cannot be too clearly or too forcibly demonstrated that the available timber supplies of the world are rapidly giving out. I have had a practical experince of forty years in the timber trade of Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Newfoundland, and Canada, and I hold strongly that there is no national need at present more important than that of an extensive system of afforestation. Too much time has already been lost in setting about this: it takes trees fifty to seventy years to reach maturity, while within thirty years there will be an absolute timber famine in the world, and the £30,000,000 worth which we now import will cost us £60,000,000 or £90,000,000, if it can then be got at all.

From my personal knowledge of the accessible forests of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia, which have supplied us and the Continent for the past sixty years, I am satisfied they are now very much exhausted. All the big trees have been cut down, leaving only the small ones, and these the pulp mills will require in the future. There are still some untouched forests in the inaccessible parts of Russia, but before these can be taken out at a commercial profit timber will have to double or treble its present price.

The United States are depleting their softwood forests so rapidly that at the present rate of consumption they will be used up in about thirty years while their hardwood forests will be finished in about fifteen years. The pitch pine of the Southern States so largely used in Great Britain at present, will in about twenty years be practically exhausted too.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

The latest estimate of standing timber now available in the United States is about 1,285 billion feet of board measure; their consumption last year was forty million feet of board measure (value over £160,000,000), hence forty upon 1,285 gives a period of about thirty-two years as the extreme limit of duration. But Mr. Gifford Pichot, Chief Government Forester of the United States, stated last year that in twenty years their forests at the present rate of cutting would be exhausted, although it was possible that the growth of that period might delay the arrival of the famine another five years.

Dr. Fernow, of Toronto University, head of the Forestry Department of Canada, has estimated the whole of the commercial forests of Canada at about 300 million acres, instead of 800 million, as is generally supposed. The forests of Eastern Canada suitable for the European market are about eighty-seven million acres in extent in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswiek. A large portion of these are quite inaccessible, and from what I know of the nature of them I am convinced they will be largely destroyed by fire as soon as any attempt is made to render them accessible. The portion already accessible has during the past fifty years been very much cut down and depleted for the European market, besides being greatly damaged and destroyed by fires, and its supply cannot last more than about twenty years. Further if placed at the disposal of the United States, and according to the present estimated quantity which they would yield if cut out just now, these forests would only satisfy the American consumption for about five years. Western Canada will require all its own forests for its own future use, and, in any case, these are not and cannot be made accessible for the European market.

The Pacific Coast forests not consumed by future fires will all be required during the next twenty to thirty years by America, Canada, South Africa, Australia, China, and Japan.

RECORD YEAR FOR FOREST FIRES.

I have just received a report from an experienced lumberman on Pacific Coast to the effect that the forest fires this year have been the worst on record, and that something like £20,000,000 worth of forests, young and old, have been completely destroyed.

In view of all this it is not surprising that timber has during the past twenty years doubled in value, while forest in Sweden, Canada, and America are 500 per cent. dearer in price then they were ten years ago. From my experience I have no hesitation in stating that all land at present rented under 10s. per acre in the United Kingdom and suitable for planting would, if planted up, prove a splendid future investment to the nation. All those best able to judge realise that if something is not done soon our commercial supremacy in twenty or thirty years will, for the want of timber, suffer very severely; and in order to provide against this contingency, so far as Great Britain is concerned, it is necessary for our Government to take immediate steps for planting up as quickly as possible all the suitable waste or cheap pasture land in the country.

Commissioners should be appointed to schedule all the suitable land for planting. The planting of the waste land should be made compulsory, as is the case in Germany.

The Government should advance money at a low rate of interest to proprietors willing but not able to plant, and they should acquire the land from those proprietors not willing to do so, and plant it on behalf of the State. Growing forests should also so far as possible be freed from taxes.

We have at present about three million acres of forest land (or only about 4 per cent. of the total area of the United Kingdom), a large portion of which is not under a proper crop of trees. There are about fifteen to twenty million acres of waste lands in the United Kingdom (of which about ten millions are in Scotland), and I believe that at least seven million acres of these would be found suitable for planting—probably a good deal more. This seven million acres would bring up the total to ten million acres, and the planting of this seven million acres, if done in a business-like manner, would probably cost about £21,000,000.

FINANCIAL GAINS OF AFFORESTATION.

If we had even a total of ten million acres of forest we could then cut 150,000 acres yearly, which, at seventy years old and of a minimum value of £70 per acre, would yield £10,500,000 yearly, based on the prices of the past twenty years, and by replanting 150,000 acres yearly this would be permanent for all time.

Forests up to sixty years of age should yield for thinnings about £40 per acre or an average of 15s. per acre per year, or £7,500,000 for ten million acres, or a total yearly income from our forests of £18,000,000, or more than half of what we pay at present for imported wood.

The cost of cutting, manufacturing, and marketing the above 150,000 acres would be about £50 per acre, equal to £7,500,000, and the railway companies would also get above £20 per acre for carriage, equal to £3,000,000. This represents 150,000 men steadily employed.

The removing and marketing of the thinnings from ten million acres would yield in labour 7s. 6d. per acre or £3,750,000 yearly, representing 75,000 men employed.

The cost of planting 150,000 acres yearly put at £3 per acre would be £450,000. This represents 9,000 men or a total in all of 234,000 men steadily employed at £1 per week, while the total yearly outlay for labour as detailed above would be £14,700,000.

Further, an extensive system of afforestation combined with small holdings would do more than anything else to give employment and prevent people drifting into the towns and into the ranks of the unemployed.

THE USE OF WASTE LAND.

Waste or cheap pasture land at present rented at 2s. per acre, from date of planting, and after repaying cost of planting and purchase of land compounded at 3 per cent., would yield:

If all larch, over £2 per acre.
If half fir, about 30s. per acre.
If all fir, over 16s. per acre.
If all spruce, over 20s, per acre.

This is based on the prices of the past twenty years; but twenty years hence prices will be twice or thrice as high as in the past and results much more favourable in consequence.

What the United Kingdom must do in order to make itself independent of a foreign supply of soft-wood timber for the future is to plant up about twenty million acres of land.

I have stated that we can plant at least seven million acres of waste or cheap pasture land to bring up our total to ten million acres and give us more than half our present supply of imported timber. This should be done first, but we could make ourselves entirely independent of foreign supplies if we planted up another ten million acres of better land rented up to 10s. per acre or so, and I hold that it would pay well to do so.

The world is rapidly approaching a real timber famine, and the only way to avert and minimise this, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is to plant up immediately every inch of suitable land.—Lewis Miller, in the "Daily Mail."

TARNISHING OUR NAME.

History is full of incidents which show that what a nation sows it shall reap—in full measure, running over. Throughout the world there is a wide spirit of unrest—an assertion of the individuality of peoples—a rebellion against the intruder, and especially against the oppressor.

Modern history is full of cases which show that rebellion on the part of natives is generally due to oppression on the part of a conquering or controlling power. Where there is smoke there is flame. News travels faster among uncivilised people than among Europeans, and rumours of evil deeds lose nothing in the telling.

The story of our colonial history, on the whole, is one of which the nation may be proud, and those instances of which we would rather not speak are due to individuals who forget for the moment the fact that, being Englishmen in positions of trust, they bear upon their shoulders the whole weight of England's good name. In India especially just now should this be remembered, and in Natal and the Transvaal too, and, indeed, wherever the English flag flies.

Here is a concrete case, which we let the "Spectator" state in its own way:—

"The 'Times' of Thursday prints a long letter from Mr. W. Scoresby Routledge, a distinguished Oxford man interested in sport and scientific research, recently resident in the Kenya Province of British East Africa, on the demoralisation of native women by British officials. Briefly put, his charges come to this: that the Acting District Commissioner at Nyeri caused two native girls of about thirteen years of age to be procured as his mistresses, and that, on an inquiry being held by Judge Barth at the instruction of the Governor last March, it was established that one of the girls was unwilling, and the other had been removed from the protection of a native policeman who strongly resented the action of the Commissioner. As a result, the incriminated official has lost one year's seniority, and will not be put in charge of a district for two years; while another official against whom similar charges were preferred has been severely admonished.

"Mr. Routledge contends that the punishment is utterly insufficient, and, assuming the accuracy of his account, which is based on the Judge's report and communications from the Colonial Secretary and the Governors office at Nairobi, we entirely agree. As Mr Routledge puts it, this is not a matter of mere personal immorality in the private life of an individual. The question at issue is whether the representatives of the Crown are to be allowed to withdraw ingorant girls committed to their charge from the well-defined lines of tribal life, and to lead them into courses of which the inevitable tendency is to end on the streets of Nairobi. Coupled with this question is the further question—one of Imperial importance—whether conduct of such a kind on the part of responsible officials of the Crown is not calculated adversely to affect the power and influence from the Crown in its colonial administration. We believe such cases to be very rare in the Empire, but when they do occur they should be dealt with sternly and swiftly."

COLONIAL OFFICE ACTION.

Questions have been asked in the Commons about this case, and, in reply, Colonel Seely said concerning the offender: "He lately married in England, and I understand that before doing so told all to his future wife His conduct since his return has been exemplary, and he should make a valuable officer. With regard to the general question," added Colonel Seely, "the Government of East Africa, on their own initiative, issued a strongly worded memorandum in September last condemning such practices, and warning all officers of the consequences of disobedience. I think the House will agree that it would not be well to lay papers on this matter, but I need not say that the Secretary of State associates himself with the condemnation which has been expressed. He is taking steps to impress upon members of the whole Colonial Service through the Governors, that such actions—all questions of morals apart—are damaging to the public service, and that the gravest consequences must be the penalty for conduct which is unworthy of a servant of the Crown."

This, of course, is splendid, and done not a moment too soon. At the recent investigation into the troubles among the Zulus it was found that the interference with native women by white men was one of the most serious causes of trouble, and the evidence told of one most dramatic case in which an old Zulu gave evidence. With dramatic action, pretending to have a burden over his shoulder, he asked, "What are these while things our girls bear on their backs? Are the Government breeding mule-drivers?" He referred to the illegitimate white children of black mothers and to the fact that these half-breeds are many of them mule-drivers.

That a Zulu should be able to ask such a question of a Commission of Enquiry is a very serious thing.

THE Japanese censor some time ago forbade the importation of the works of Tolstoy and Moliere. He has now discovered that "The Vicar of Wakefield" and Macaulay's Essays have a pernicious influence on the youthful mind, and these books are also prohibited.

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Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
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Supplied by Special Commands to H.I.M. THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
And to all the ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.
YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.
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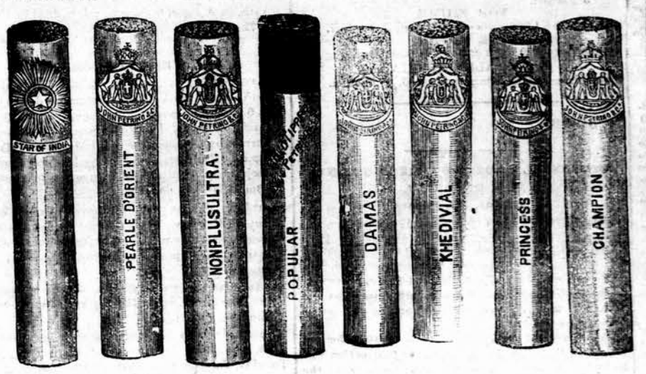

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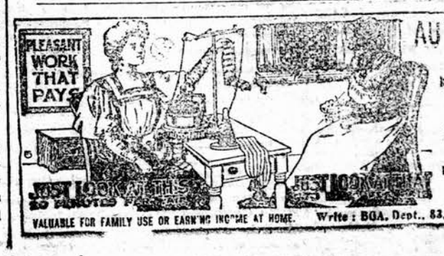
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KEPT PRISONER BY AWFUL HUMOUR
Hands, Arms and Ear in Serious Condition with Eczema—Cared for by Doctors, Dispensary and Nurse but Got Only Temporary Relief—Could Scratch Herself to Pieces.
SOON COMPLETELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I feel it my duty to let you know about my being cured of eczema. A year ago last April I chilled my blood and it caused my hands and arms to break out. I used to try all kinds of things and I had two different doctors and also attended a dispensary for three months. Then I had a nurse come to the house every morning for seven weeks. They would seem to ease me for the time but it would all come again and by night I could scratch myself to pieces. My own girl has been an hour every night putting bandages on my arms and hands. Almost everyone in High St. could tell you what a sufferer I was and the doctors told me that I should never be able to do my washing again.

"Last May my ear became awful, too. Then I read of Mrs. Cutler's child, on King St., being cured by Cuticura. So a neighbour kindly went and saw her, as I was a perfect prisoner and could not even go to the door or window. Mrs. Cutler told her if I tried Cuticura she felt sure it would do me good. I sent right away for Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills. I shall never forget the first time I used them, they cooled me so. I used three sets and at the end of the week I was a different person. This was seven months ago and I have not had a spot on me since. I have kept on using Cuticura Soap and always shall. A friend of mine had her baby nearly all covered with sores. I told her about my cure, in fact, she had seen the state I was in. She bought Cuticura Soap and Ointment and her child is now quite different, thanks to Cuticura. Mrs. E. Brown, 51, High St., Stonehouse, Devon, England, Dec. 1, 1907 and Jan. 12, 1908."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Yokohama; Russia, Petrovin, Moscow; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

TO H.M. THE KING.

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Milk Scones
at tea-time are always appreciated and enjoyed, and if prepared with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder, less time is taken in making and baking. They may be baked in a quick oven in from three to five minutes, and served to table immediately. 'Paisley Flour' Scones are best when new. Remember
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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. All Chemists. Full directions.
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Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To TEST DEPT., EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO.,
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Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.

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Known throughout the world to be of the very highest quality and distilled solely from wine produced in the vineyards of the famous Charente district.

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300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.

A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constraint of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of nerve and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on many derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no one should fail to avail himself of the information contained therein. Post free (in plain envelope) for 12 stamps. Address as above.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

N.B.—All medicines were correctly advertised, and gave universal satisfaction. Beware of Spurious Imitations. The New Brain and Nerve Food is entirely different from every other of these preparations.

A LITTLE STORY.

He was not very pleasant to look at. Some strips of leather covered, sandalwise, his bare feet. Once they had been boots—good boots which a charitable person had given away, and which the fortunate possessor had pawned, and which now were decaying strips of leather. A ragged pair of trousers and a filthy ragged coat clutched round a bare, shivering chest satisfied, not extravagantly, the requirements of common decency. A greasy, torn cap, pushed over matted hair, completed the picture, and shaded a shrunken, unpleasing face. The man was a beggar, an unemployable—a useless piece of the lumber of broken humanity.

Of course he had come "down" to this; no one is born so wholly without hope or value. Perhaps drink had pushed him down, or perhaps inherited criminality, or perhaps the weak wilfulness growing, like a weed, on the sort of soil that comes of wastrel parentage and a reckless peopling of the world. Often he had addressed the seemingly benevolent, and assured them that he had been "a gentleman once"—as if, forsooth, that were a trade that could be abandoned or resumed at will. A curious air of some half-smothered distinction about the man had made this patter useful to him. But the air was quite accidental—like the social status which birth confers. There had never been the makings of a gentleman in this decrepit parasite. Cunning there was, and the smatterings of a sort of education picked up—who knows where and how? Of the finer instincts and feelings there was, however, no trace. Morally and physically he was as valueless as by the slouching, hang-dog air of starved despair he seemed to be.

Yet the man—still he was a man of flesh and blood and bone—was very hungry and very cold. Fourteen—fifteen—sixteen—he had lost count—hours ago he had got some food. Its effect had long been lost in the dull ache of hunger and the numb wretchedness of cold. A fog wrapped London at six o'clock on a December evening in her veil of mysterious beauty. To the man it was no more than an evil vapour which drove the cold more narrowly through his degraded coverings, and which made him cough as even an excess of gin had no power to do. So far as he understood anything at all, Hell itself could offer no worse torture than the continued absence of the price of a warming drink. To-morrow he might be dead—though he could recognise the unlikelihood of death being offered freely to hands which had not the courage to grasp it. But his thoughts stopped far short of to-morrow. They were centered on the moment and the moment's need of gin. A degraded creature this, of no use to friend or foe, one of those shattered fragments which no social evolution can mend, which no Millennium on earth can make an end of. The lowest type of wretchedness this beggar, worthless, inconsiderable, useless—and yet a man, God's creature also.

With power, limited power, to feel and reason. Here in the Embankment fog these powers took curious and spasmodic spurts of activity. The lights of a big hotel winked a half-cheerful way through the thick fog; a window, opened for a moment, let out a sudden clink and clatter of opulent enjoyment. The man turned and slowly spat at the hotel. Figures buttoned up in heavy coats loomed out of the fog and passed him hurriedly. The fog stood could and clammy on the moustache of the well dressed man. It eat deep into the bones of the bedraggled wretch. Once or twice he shuffled for a few steps beside these figures, mumbling the beggar's whine which he had so well by heart. But he was the scarecrow and the skeleton of a man. Even in the fog his footsteps and his whine held no menace and had no appeal. He was an inconsiderable atom of degradation.

Never having known a finer feeling, rebuff was to him no more than the postponement of desire. No feeling of loneliness, no acute distress of the misery of neglect and contempt could usually find a way to what was in his heart. But somehow to-night cold, hunger, and the fog had sharpened the shadows of susceptibility into clearer outline. A new feeling of self-pity overtook him. For the first time he realised loneliness and contempt—not as another might have realised it with a poignant stab, but with a dull pain which confused itself with the normal aches and pains of wastreldom. For a time he drew back and leaned himself against the railing with a new and rather incomprehensible stricture of the soul. Again the clatter of a kitchen came faintly through the fog. He lifted a blue haggard face towards the sound, and said "My God!"

Then there passed on his way Benevolence, the benevolence that knows no reason, that does so much harm, that means so well, and Benevolence touched him on the shoulder, shoved a coin into his hand, and passed hurriedly on.

He looked stupidly at the coin. He turned it over in his hand. By a gas lamp he saw that it was gold. And again he said "My God!"—much as Benevolence himself might have said, "Indeed!" And when three hours later he was thrown out of the public-house into the gutter, purple where he had been blue bloated where he had been gaunt, more wretched and more useless if that were possible yet having secured some moments of that very precious oblivion for which lethal chambers are designed, there was nothing left of the half sovereign which Benevolence had—wasted.

There is no moral to this little story.

(Guy C. Pollock., In the "St. Games' Budget.")

CONCERNING RAPID COMMUNICATION.

A great meeting has been held at the Mansion House to advocate a great reduction in cable rates to distant parts of the Empire.

"Among all the speakers of any weight there was but one opinion as to the immense importance to the Empire of the proposed reform, and as to the extent to which increased facilities of communication between the respective populations—as distinguished from the great mercantile firms, to whom cost is a secondary consideration—would strengthen and preserve in Great Britain and her daughter nations the sense of common interests and a common destiny," says the "Times." "The effects already produced by the cheapened postal communication between Great Britain and Canada, and especially by the cheap transit of magazines and other literature, were described as having transcended the highest expectations of those by whose exertions these reforms had been brought about; and the experience already gained seems to leave no doubt as to the results which, in a very short time, cheaper telegraphy might be expected to bring in its train."

The new gas-producer engine threatens to abolish the need for the funnel. The Marquis of Graham, in the "Navy League Annual" gives these as some resulting advantages in the use of this engine.

"The first great gain for the Navy would be the complete elimination of the stoker branch of the service. Stokers, while they help to drive a ship of war, contribute nothing to the actual fighting of the ship, and to that extent are a draft upon its 'hitting efficiency.' If the 'Dreadnought' carries 200 stokers as a steam vessel, she may be, and is a great fighting unit; but if under a system of gas propulsion—other things being equal—the 200 stokers are replaced by eight mechanics and 100 seamen gunners, it is evident she will have gained considerably in fighting power.

"The second gain would be increased gun-power. All exhaust gas can be let out astern or under water, and as no furnace draught is required under suction gas, ship funnels, ventilators, and top hamper could be arranged more advantageously, if not wholly abolished. Where the funnels now stand, central and all-round sweeping guns could be mounted and extra ammunition carried where space and weight are saved by the reduced engine-room and stoke-hold requirements.

"The third gain would be the increased radius of action of a warship on account of the small coal consumption necessary for power-making."

THE PRESENT MINISTRY AND THE NEXT.

"The present Ministry in point of the personal capacity of its members as a whole is Hyperion to a Satyer compared with the number of the illustrious obscure who surrounded Mr. Balfour when he last gave up the seals," writes the "Observer," apropos of the lively article on Mr. Balfour's colleagues in the "National Review," to which we called attention last week.

"Mr. Asquith and his colleagues have dealt with most of the non-controversial and departmental business of the country far better than their predecessors. This we have often acknowledged. It is just possible that a Unionist majority may be returned in the course of the next twelve months.

"Were Mr. Balfour to present the King and the country with a list containing most of the personages contained in the last Unionist Administration—and then holding offices that they were for the most part quite unfitted to fill to the satisfaction of the nation—there would rise up a cry of public derision. Upon this matter it is useless to mince words. 'M. P.' is right when he contends that the old easy system is doomed. The country expects that the places in the next Cabinet shall be occupied by the men who are most competent to fill them.

"If all the talent and capacity comprehended at the outset in Lord Salisbury's memorable Administration of 1895 were still available the whole strength even of such a team would be heavily taxed by the work lying before us. Our problems, naval and military, fiscal and financial, social and Imperial, will be of a magnitude, taken for all in all, such as no Government in the history of this country has ever had to face. We shall not enlarge much upon that assertion. Its force is obvious. At the Admiralty and the War Office, at the Colonial Office, at the India Office, above all at the Board of Trade and the Treasury, we shall require the ablest men that the Unionist Party can find in its ranks, even by looking as Lord Beaconsfield did—yes, and as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did—beyond the obvious and conventional quarters.

"We do not know whether quite adequate personalities are available. It is certainly difficult to name them. But, at least, there can be no difficulty whatever in forming a combination incomparably more interesting and efficient than the last,

"Whether its majority be large or small, the next Unionist Government must do its work. It must succeed, and not fail. But, as 'M. P.' points out, Mr. Balfour's task must be made as easy as possible for him, not as hard. Men who have already held office for periods of altogether unusual length, or who have enjoyed the sensation of filling posts much higher than they could have been reasonably expected to attain, must be prepared to stand aside and to leave the way open to others. If at least half the members of the last Unionist Administration can be eliminated from the next list Mr. Balfour could construct a Cabinet which would considerably surprise those among the Ministerialists who are notoriously basing much of their calculations as to the future upon the supposed poverty of the Unionist Party in men. We believe that Party to have as much force in reserve as any side in politics ever commanded.

"In its ranks, for instance, are included most of those who have built up the greatest enterprises of the country. They would not only bring to affairs such executive aptitudes as Mr. Chamberlain himself derived from his business training, but would develop strong qualities in debate. It is enough to point out further that the business classes and the great middle class mean to fight for their own. Confronted by the menace of applied Socialism, and with everything at stake, they cannot, and will not abandon the defence of their interests to mediocre persons with no imaginable qualifications for high office beyond social claims of the narrower and more obsolete order.

"No combination, mainly founded like the last Unionist Cabinet upon that tradition, can be capable of confronting the problems of the future. We believe, for our part, that Mr. Balfour is in earnest about a work which, if well done, will ensure him a historic name with the greatest of his predecessors, and that he will surround himself with men whose calibre will be equal to the need."

DEVELOPMENTS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

"Like the age of romance, the age of miracle is past. It is true that modern science has far outstripped the magicians and wonder-workers of old in performing what has been deemed the impossible—for example, by sending messages across thousands of intervening miles between ships at sea and the ports behind or ahead of them, without the aid of any connecting link, visible or invisible," says the "Scotsman" (Dec. 14). "But these triumphs of the human intellect over the limitations of time and space are instantly reduced to system, placed on a commercial basis, and turned to the common service of the world.

"Wireless telegraphy, the miracle-worker of ten years ago, has to-day become the commonplace drudge of the General Post Office. The opening, by the Post-master-General, of the first real commercial Post Office wireless station, at Bolt Head, on the South Devon coast, is a signal that the system with which the name of Marconi is so honourably associated has passed finally through the experimental stage, and is to be reckoned among the great agencies of civilisation that have been placed at the disposal of the public.

"The Marconi and other systems have been working their way for years past into the public service in our own and in other countries. Considering the shortness of the time since the invention first attracted notice, it has undergone remarkable developments and extensions. Apparatus for the capture, transmission, and decipherment of the secrets of the 'Hertzian waves' have been fitted up on board of the great ocean steamships. Wireless telegraphy has been turned to account by the Admiralty and by the War Department, and is now among the recognised agencies and conditions of war as well as of peace.

"It is from the practical and popular point of view that the opening of a new station at Bolt Head, with a range of about 250 miles, for public communication with ships at sea, is seen to be an event of importance. It signalises the change from the tentative to the definite acceptance of wireless telegraphy as part of the work of the Post Office. It has become a business affair for the Department and for the public which it serves.

"Mr. Buxton emphasises the fact that the opening of the Bolt Head station is part of the deliberate policy of the Post Office authorities, who are resolved that there shall not be allowed to grow up, in regard to wireless telegraphy, as in the case of the telegraph and the telephone systems, anything of the nature of monopoly. In the one light, the step may be regarded as another blow dealt at 'individualism'—at private enterprise and control. But the reasons that underlie the action of the Department entirely justify it, whether the question is regarded from the point of view of public convenience or national policy.

"Wireless telegraphy now forms an essential portion of the nerve system of the country. Its importance, in the present and still more in the future, is such that the risk of these delicate ganglions and tentacles of the nation's thought and life falling into irresponsible and possibly hostile hands is one that cannot be taken. As the Post-master-General reminds us, the wisdom of moving betimes in the matter is a lesson that has been enforced on us by our experience of the telegraph and the telephone systems."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 9th January.

AUCTION PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Manlock ...	9	8	Gunner ...	7	12
Epitome ...	9	4	Rosewater ...	7	6
Peria Doray ...	8	5	Manjess ...	7	0
Childs Guide ...	8	3			

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—About 9 furlongs,

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Famous ...	9	12	Saree ...	7	13
Sialkote ...	9	8	Moscow ...	7	12
Alma ...	9	7	Nooman ...	7	11
Gladiater ...	8	13	Moonim ...	7	10
Meazer ...	8	10	Colaba ...	7	10
Young Khinoor.	8	8	Antiea ...	7	9
Dhafer ...	8	7	Hazza ...	7	7
Merrify ...	8	6	Young Salanic.	7	6
Lofan ...	8	6	Urgent ...	7	5
Delorjung ...	8	5	Sanoen ...	7	3
Wild Poppy ...	8	5	Company ...	7	1
Hadee ...	8	4	Meerdhan ...	6	13
Chungez ...	8	2	Nusre Pasha ...	6	12
Dumra ...	8	1	Hoodaib ...	6	10
Safoog ...	8	0	Aden ...	6	9

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THF MIDGET PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Bay Middleton.	10	7	Shanwar ...	8	0
Oreditor ...	9	10	Najme ...	7	13
Rajput ...	9	4	Disfigure ...	7	12
Grey Falcon ...	9	3	Sahoon ...	7	11
Sir Jamal ...	8	8	Lassa ...	7	10
Saree ...	8	6	Godolphen ...	7	9
Darby ...	8	5	Light ...	7	5
Rose ...	8	4	Good Morning.	7	5
Mint ...	8	3	Murzook ...	7	2
Real Blood ...	8	2	Caravan ...	6	11
Gofal ...	8	2	Aden ...	6	9
Young Gazelie...	8	1	Selection ...	6	7
Zari ...	8	1			

If top weight accepting be under 10st 0lb. it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 P. M., Thursday, 7 January 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th January.

HOCKEY.

Divisional Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 6.

The Divisional Hockey Tournament, for which General Alderson has presented a handsome Challenge Cup, commenced on the Gymkhana ground yesterday, when an exciting match between the Northamptons and the Lincolns resulted in a tie with one goal all. The tie was replayed to-day before an enormous gathering, and the Northamptonswon by 2 goals to love.

PAPERCHASE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

The paperchase here this morning was won by Captain Hill, Captain Holden being second. The Pony Chase was won by Mr. Walker.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 31st Dec, 1906,

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for last 12 days ending 31st Dec. 08				
G I P Ry Section	1606·53	22,17,846	18,481,494	2,06,99,340
I M R system ..	1177·62	4,57,640	44,67,856	49,25,496
A D G Ry ..	126·99	43,898	6,33,976	6,77,874
Baran-Kotah Ry ..	13·31	605	5,551	6,156
Total....	2993·45	27,19,989	235,88,877	2,630,8,546
Actuals for corresponding last 10th days ending 31st Dec. 07				
G I P R Section..	1568·78	19,18,831	197,88,538	2,17,07,369
I M R system....	1172·84	5,02,573	54,60,563	59,63,136
A D G Ry ..	126·99	33,744	6,69,677	7,03,421
Total....	2878·61	25,05,148	259,18,768	2,84,33,916
Increase or Decrease G I P R..	+ 37·78	— 299,015	—12,07044	—10,06029
I M R..	+ 1·78	— 44,933	— 9,92,697	—10,37,630
A D G Ry.	—	— 40 146	— 35,701	— 75,547
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 13·31	+ 605	+ 5,551	+ 6,156

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th December on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,70,000	2,40,000	4,000	4,14,000
Proper mile of Railway	337	476	8	821
For previous 25 weeks of half year	35,94,145	42,68,602	30,389	78,03,086
Total for 26 weeks ..	37,64,145	45,08,602	34,389	83,87,086
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,61,936	2,3,1617	2,111	2,95,664
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	321	459	4	784
Total to corresponding date do. ..	36,34,364	50,03,316	1,30,990	87,69,086
Increase for the week				Rs. 18,336
Decrease to date				Rs. 4,62,050

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th Dec. on 1,773·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,50,000	2,70,000	7,000	4,21,000
Or per mile of Railway	85	152	4	241
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	39,36,093	49,74,384	1,65,116	90,75,593
Total for 26 weeks.....	40,86,093	52,44,384	1,72,116	95,02,593
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year.	1,44,307	3,31,980	5,927	4,72,294
Per mile of Ry. do.	82	182	3	267
Total to corrsp date do.	45,48,624	74,29,374	1,87,164	1,21,76,162
Decrease for the week				Rs. 45,224
Do to date				,, 26,72,569

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th Dec. on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,400	2,000	50	4,450
Per mile of Railway	17	14	·36	31
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	60,771	43,181	882	103,834
Total for 26 weeks	63,171	44,181	912	108,284
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,737	1,830	53	3,600
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	17	19	1	36
Total to corrsp date do.	38,816	27,838	1,149	67,803
Increase for the week				Rs. 821
Do. to date				Rs. 40,461

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SALE OF COAL.

Question of Damages.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, disposed of a case in which Messrs. Alfred Turner Morrison and Co., sued Messrs. Nowroji Wadia and Sons, agents for the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, for the recovery of Rs. 999, being the balance of the price of coal sold and delivered by plaintiffs to defendants according to a contract. Mr. B. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendants being represented by Mr. Cragie, of Messrs. Cragie Lynch and Owen, and by Mr. Kawasji. The defendants, in a counter claim, contended that they had sustained damages by reason of the dampness and dust in the coal supplied to them by plaintiffs. In a very long and lucid judgment, the learned Chief Judge observed that as far as was necessary for the consideration of the arguments adduced in this case, the only condition which called for the Court's attention was a condition to the effect that all conditions in the charter party or bill of lading are to be binding on the purchaser. It is noteworthy however that the contract is silent as to any warranty or as to the quality or condition of the coal provided it is of the denomination mentioned in the contract, and therefore apart from any custom of trade governing the contract, it is an ordinary contract for the sale of goods of a certain denomination coming within the purview of Section 113 of the Indian Contract Act. With regard to the defendants' contention for the alleged powdery nature of the coal, the Chief Judge said that the onus of proving a warranty by the custom of the trade of a certain condition and quality of the coal was on defendants. The requisites of such a mercantile usage have been laid down in the case of Jugnatham verses Manik (7 Moore's Indian Appeals 263). In the first place the contract only speaks of Welsh Hartley coal and does not stipulate for any particular degree of size of the coal. This is North Wales coal and does not stipulate for any particular degree of the size of the coal and Mr Whittle says 10 per cent dust is usual in such coal, Mr. Collins says 25 per cent dust is usual and turning to the cross-examination the Judge said that no question was asked concerning the normal percentage of powder in coal.

Nor was there any admission in the correspondence nor in the plaintiff's evidence to the effect that they are bound to give any allowance for the powdery nature of the coal. Defendants stated in a letter that their contract was for the usual quality of screened large coal, but there was no mention in the contract either of screened coal or of larger coal, and it was admitted the coal would pass in the market as Welsh Hartley coal. As a matter of fact the coal certificates of Messrs. Dultan Massey and Co. showed that "the coal when shipped was fresh wrought, properly screened and duly weighed" so that the evidence would tend to show that even if an allowance was to be made for more than the normal amount of powder, there was not in the case of this coal any undue amount of powder nor is there any evidence beyond Mr. Whittle's statement as to what is the normal percentage of powder in the North Wales coal and Mr. Collins disagree with Mr. Whittle on this point. In these circumstances, the Chief Judge held on the evidence that the defendants have entirely failed to prove any warranty by the custom of trade that the coal shall be of a condition and quality containing not more than 10 per cent. dust, He also held that the counter-claim of the defendants for the powdery nature of the coal has failed. In conclusion he added that where the bill of lading was unqualified it was prima facie evidence that a certain quantity of goods have been shipped and apparently of a certain condition and in the present case the bills of lading were unqualified. The Court gave a decree for Rs. 459-3-9 on behalf of the plaintiff.

POLICE COURT

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rustomji H. Ravi, a Parsee, appeared in answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by one Gangaram Bala, a hack victoria driver. Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's story was that on the 12th December last, the accused asked the victoria driver, who was standing near the King Building, Hornby Row, to take him and family to Girgaum and offered annas eight for hire. The complainant refused to comply with the demand, saying his horse was tired. The accused thereupon assaulted the complainant and tried to pull him down the coach-box. He then drove the gharry to the police station.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that he did not ask the driver to take him and family to Girgaum, but to one of the Cinematographs, and offered annas four as gharry hire. The complainant asked for double the amount, whereupon the accused told him either to accept the original amount offered or to go with him to the police station. The complainant did neither. The accused then got on the coach-box and the complainant drove the victoria to the police station.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sonu Kalu, employed as a hamal in the Cama Hospital, was charged with theft as a servant, of a gold brooch, valued at Rs. 350, belonging to Dr. Cecilia DeMonte, second physician in Cama Hospital. The accused was also charged with the theft of a plate belonging to the hospital. It appeared from evidence that the second physician placed the brooch on a table on the 1st instant, and missed it on the fourth. The accused was arrested on suspicion, when the brooch and the plate were recovered from him. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment on the second.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel charged one Brown alias G. Beck with stealing a bicycle belonging to B. K. Mantre, a student in the St. Xavier's College. Inspector Favel stated that the accused was a drummer and had deserted his regiment after signing postal orders belonging to his comrades and receiving money, the accused came to the St. Xavier's College to beg of the professors and seeing the bicycle there took it away. He then went to Bandra, but as he had no money to pay the toll left the cycle there and went away. A ticket-inspector saw the accused starving and gave him some food. The accused was then arrested.

Further hearing was adjourned.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Mulji, a Khoja, was charged with housebreaking and theft in respect of wearing apparel and pieces of the cloth belonging to Bawa Aba Vali. The accused was arrested by the police on his being found in gay costumes which were made out of the stolen pieces of cloth. The charge was proved and he was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour. Another charge against the accused was that he had received certain pieces of cloth promising to pay the price on the bill being duly presented. He never paid the price and lodged the man who followed him with the bill. He was sentenced in this case to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months out of which period he was ordered to pass in solitary confinement.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 7.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

192-08	Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M part heard.
298-07	Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V.
561-06	Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dossbhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M part heard.
106-08	Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P for postponment.
714-06	Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G and Co part heard.
437-06	Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakerdas and Co.
513-06	Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.
422-87	Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08	Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgemri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.
477-08	Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738 07	Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vi Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khundersi D and M.
151-07	Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
51-08	Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08	J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.
719-07	Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.
157-08	Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal,

Long Causes.

961-08	M B Chothia Vaia Motilal Ranchor vs Tribhowandas Mangaldas and others Nanu H and Co.
499-08	Dikshit D and S Kumar Shri Ramkachar vs Wormon and Co. the firm Bicknell M and R.
768-08	Little and Co Devji Wagji and others vs Cullianji Damoder Thakurdas and Co.
113-08	Captain and V The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Abdool Mowla and others Payne and Co H A Ghandy P S Badhwalla.
554-06	Raghvaya B and N Khanayalal Kessanchand vs Maneckchand Kapoorchand a firm Edgelow G and W and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

7-08	Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhoy S vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and N Jehangir S and B Pestonji R and K.
21-08	Shums A Tyabji Ramchandra Narayan S vs Sakoobai widow of N H P K Raghavaya B and N
16-04	Dickshit D and S Pandoorang Bhat More and others vs Luxmibai widow Jamshedji and R.
23-08	J R and Devidas Abdool Hoosein Rajbhai vs Ismailji Abdoolali and another Kanga and Patell.
24-08	Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.
25-08	Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
26-08	Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamies vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and S.
27-08	S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of S Y Dinsha and D.
13-07	Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Harandas Khatoo Mulji and K.
29-08	Craigie L and B Javerbai widow vs Jeram Ruttansey Madhowji K and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BR

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1909.

YUAN SHIH-K'AI.

A REPRESENTATION by the Powers to the Chinese Regent on the subject of the dismissal of Yuan Shih-K'ai from his offices may be difficult, and it may not prove of much good service to the statesman concerned; but it is desirable, if only as a tribute to the qualities of a minister who has done more than any other Chinaman to open the door to foreign commerce to develop the resources of his country and to raise his countrymen from the depths to which they had fallen. The Regent has a perfect right, so far as the foreign Powers are concerned, to supersede whatever minister he pleases, and if by the overthrow of one and the preferment of another his action prove detrimental to the interests of the Chinese people that is for them to act upon, not for us. We decline to believe that Yuan Shih-K'ai has resigned or asked to be relieved of his offices on the grounds alleged or on any other. He is much too devoted to his country and much too well aware of his own value to the State to have thrown down his burden at this particular crisis in its history. He has been superseded at the instigation of his enemies; of that we may be sure, for although Prince Chuan was proclaimed Regent, Yuan Shih-K'ai remained virtual ruler, and it was due to his influence that the succession of the new Emperor passed over without untoward demonstration. We cannot concur in the declaration of the British, German and American Ministers at Peking that his dismissal is to be regarded as an affront to the Powers. But we share their inclination to express a hope that it is not due to a reversal of the progressive policy. The Regent himself is progressive and the summary of China news we publish elsewhere goes to show that he has almost embarked on a programme of reform and has set his face against the observation of ridiculous superstitions which he wills shall cease forthwith.

There can be no doubt that the removal of the Grand Councillor produces a serious situation. We do not take the outbreak at Mukden to be a direct outcome of it, for outbreaks in the Chinese Army are of frequent occurrence, and two or three recent ones have yet to be dealt with in various parts of the empire. A plot for the overthrow of Yuan Shih-K'ai had long been brewing, censors had impeached him, and those jealous of his power and popularity had sought to compass his downfall. Early in December conspirators began to stir up ill-feeling concerning him, and included in the crop of rumours which followed the death of the late Emperor was one which stated he had assumed Imperial powers, that the young Empress-Dowager and a number of high ministers had committed suicide, that the infant Emperor had been killed, then again that Yuan Shih-K'ai was dead. Consternation followed in various provinces, for it was felt by enlightened Chinamen, as by the representatives of foreign Powers, that the present peace and future prosperity and progress of China depended more upon that minister than on any other. The acknowledged leader of the Reform party, he has done more than any other official, by his personal exertions and influence, to strengthen and promote the cause of progress and of national reorganisation in China. Before his appointment to the Wai-wu-Pu he held the position of Viceroy of Chi-li, the metropolitan province "in the administration of which he displayed a spirit of enlightenment and a power of practical achievement that exerted great and far-reaching effects all over the Empire." He produced several divisions of well-equipped and organised troops and established an educational system on modern lines, including colleges for medical, agricultural and technical training. He introduced an efficient police force, reformed the prisons, set up law courts on a modern basis and laid the foundations of a system of local self-government. Moreover he earned the goodwill and esteem of the foreign community by his suppression of the Boxer rising and suppressed the Anti-American boycott. But naturally enough, as was pointed out only the other day, his rapid advance, strong character and progressive views raised opponents against him among the ranks of the Conservative Mandarins, while, being of the Chinese race, he had to encounter the jealousy and suspicions of the Manchus.

Yuan Shih-K'ai's power and prestige were regarded as of good omen for China, and the *Celestial Empire*, surveying the situation directly after the first shock of the portentous events in Peking had spent itself, observed, as a fact to be reckoned with, that a "dominant personality has so manœuvred during the last two years that at the present moment there can be little question that he is supreme in Peking. Unless the future very much belies the past, H. E. Yuan Shih-K'ai will be the power behind the throne." It would appear, however, that Manchu intrigue, which once before placed him under a ban, has again proved too strong for him. Although he has placed the Manchu dynasty on a firm footing he has no friends among the Manchus. The Viceroy Chang Chih Tung was ever an active enemy and censors repeatedly accused him of dangerous ambition. But Yuan undoubtedly advocated the abolition of distinctions between Chinese and Manchus and urged upon the late Empress-Dowager the necessity of preparing for constitutional government. It may be the whirligig of time will again bring its revenges and Yuan's aid will be sought as it was before. Meantime, however, he has many friends in Peking. Almost every official in power is a nominee of his own and both the Regent and Prince Su are or have been strong supporters of his policy, the former most prominently so. Of some such conspiracy as has now gained the upper hand we were warned in November last by our Shanghai contemporary, which declared that, although Yuan Shih-K'ai held some very good cards in his hand, he did not hold the whole pack. There were one or two high officials who were by no means prepared to follow the lead of Yuan Shih-K'ai's and his progressive friends. Amongst the Manchu officials there were quite a number who did not regard his levelling proposals with favour and who would make a hard fight for their privileges. With Tieh Liang, their leader, these men openly accused Yuan of aiming at becoming something more than the power behind the throne, and apparently these men, for the time being at all events, have scored a telling victory—a temporary if not a permanent calamity for China.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN JAPAN. THE sudden depression in trade which affected the whole world came especially heavily on Japan, because it found the country sucked into a whirlpool of mad speculation. Bank failures were numerous and the lessons taught so stern that both merchants and the public have become, if anything, over-cautious. Little by little confidence is returning, but the movement is exceedingly slow, and it is forecasted that years must elapse before a return can be made to the state existing before speculation worked havoc. There are signs that the leading financial and commercial firms are taking the very sound view that it is better to recover slowly and thoroughly than to make too great haste lest a false step should cause another period of depression. One significant feature is that the American *entente* had practically no effect on the markets, though France has since become a more active buyer of Japanese Bonds and other countries are following the example. The explanation of the French purchases is probably to be found in a growing disinclination in France to invest in Germany and Japan offers a good substitute. If this attitude of French capitalists should continue, the introduction of French funds into Japan will be vastly facilitated, the enormous wealth of the Republic being well known. As might be expected, the increased demand for Japanese Bonds abroad has favourably affected the market in Japan and prices show an upward tendency. During November, the export of Japanese Bonds to England alone reached about £200,000, and a number of large orders have been received from France and America. Commerce, however, is little affected by the larger call for Bonds and several of the larger companies are writing down their capital. The end of the year saw at least one large failure in the Imperial Petroleum Company which in 1907 decreased its capital by nearly half after a short life with a capital of one million Yen. The place where one might expect a brighter outlook offers no encouragement. The financial writer of a Kobe journal says that it is very long since the country's trade with China entered such a dull stage, owing in the first place to the boycott set up in South China and the fall of silver. Finding it disadvantageous to carry on transactions with Chinese merchants in Japan alone, the Japanese marine products merchants have made efforts to start a direct export business. They asked the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for assistance, and the Kaisha agreed to let its branch at Hongkong deal with their goods. Besides, Mr. Adachi and Mr. Ito, marine products exporters at Yokohama, and Mr. Kobayashi, a drug exporter there, have tried direct export, entering into a contract with the Onishi Shoten at Hongkong. The results so far, are said to have been very good. As is always the case, the shipbuilding industry is suffering, but, as we have pointed out on several occasions, the bounty system has had a very bad effect on Japanese shipbuilding by securing a large fleet of expensive boats chiefly designed for speed instead of building with a view to the profitable carriage of cargo. The effects of the system were patent to anyone who cared to examine the conditions, and little sympathy, therefore, need be felt for those who are now suffering from a reaction from a foolish and greedy policy. Generally speaking, the prospects of the coming year if not brilliant are, still, not black and the opening of the Diet and publication of the Government policy of retrenchment which is promised may have a greatly revivifying effect.

THE MOHURRUM. HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor put the matter very plainly before the leaders of the Mahomedan community on Tuesday, when he told them that the Imam Husein, in whose honour the Mohurrum celebration was instituted, is revered equally by all sections of Mahomedans. "You are all at one in honouring his memory, and surely that memory is dishonoured by such occurrences as those of last year. This community of feeling in regard to your sacred festival appears to offer a broad basis on which you may all stand and take counsel together as to how best to remove the causes of friction which have led in the past to scenes which we deplore." It is generally believed that friction, if not actual disturbances, might take place here within the next few weeks and His Excellency exercised a wise discretion in calling the most influential together and advising them of the expectations of Government concerning them. Their co-operation is asked and counted upon and we trust now that a Committee has been formed for the express purpose of assisting in maintaining order, that the ceremonies will prove, as His Excellency put it, a peaceful and successful celebration.

THE death occurred at St. George's Hospital on Tuesday of Capt. Lincoln, I.M.S. The funeral takes place this morning.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Henry Owen Kershaw, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Indian Educational Service, as an Inspector of Schools in Madras.

THE Sheriff's banquet at Madras will take place on Saturday the 20th February, probably at the Moore Pavilion. H. E. Sir A. Lawley will be present and all the leading citizens, including some Indian guests, will be invited.

THE earthquake which has done so much damage in Sicily and Calabria, was recorded on the Colombo seismograph as having lasted for 40 minutes.

AN exchange of German and American Professors for the ensuing year at the Berlin University has been made. The American representatives have arrived in Germany and were received by the Emperor William.

FRENCH imports for the first eleven months of 1908 show a falling off of about 2 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1907, says Reuter, and the exports show a falling off of about 6 per cent.

IT was reported at a public meeting at Langholm that working men's branches of the Tariff Reform League had been formed in the woollen manufacturing towns in the South of Scotland.

THE Shakespeare Memorial Committee has been engaged during the autumn in drafting a scheme for a national theatre, and two subcommittees, one under the Chairmanship of Lord Esher, and the other under that of Lord Lytton, have been holding weekly meetings. A public meeting will be held soon after Christmas, when the organisation will be definitely started.

A CAPITAL programme is provided by Messrs. Maskelyne and Devant, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The "Witches of Macbeth" is a new entertainment, and is undoubtedly the last word in the art of magic and mystery. Essmann, the famous juggler, Mr. Nelson Jackson, and Mr. Louis Nikola do their parts toward the entertainment of the visitors, the last-named being an especially clever exponent of legerdemain.

THE Aeronautical Society of Great Britain has now acquired its own experimental ground which is situated near Dagenham Station, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway. Sheds to accommodate full-sized machines will be erected, and as soon as funds are available a properly-equipped scientific establishment, containing whirling table and other aeronautical testing apparatus, will be provided.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY IN PARLIAMENT.

The German Monetary Standard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, DECEMBER 18.

GERMANY'S foreign policy has frequently been the subject of discussion in the Reichstag of late. Both on the occasion of the interpellation concerning the so-called "Kaiser Interview," and on that of the first reading of the Budget, the question of foreign policy was raised in detail. The general result of these discussions showed that, while in the matter of home affairs a great diversity of opinion existed a general unanimity of opinion prevailed in the matter of foreign policy. This solidarity of purpose was particularly conspicuous in the question of our relations to England. During the interpellation, all speakers laid stress upon the fact that the whole German people was imbued with the earnest desire of maintaining peaceful and friendly relations to England. Prominence was given to the same sentiment on the occasion of the debate on the estimates, The Imperial Chancellor, in his position as representative of the German Government, declared himself in complete agreement with the wishes of the English Prime Minister that a spirit of mutual good-will should be nurtured in the intercourse between the two countries. A similar view was expressed by the leaders of the various other parties in the Reichstag. For the very reason that the German nation is so assured of its own friendly feeling to England, the leader of the Moderate Liberal Party, Deputy Bassermann, expressed, and with perfect justice, his astonishment at Lord Roberts's recent speech in the Upper House. Both the former, and the leader of the Moderate Conservative Party, Deputy Gamp, spoke ironically of a German invasion of China as equally probable. They were perfectly justified in adopting this ironical tone, for with the exception of a handful of half-crazy people who are not to be regarded as sane politicians, not a soul in Germany dreams of an invasion of England. The average German is well grounded in history, and knows, as a result of his studies, that all plans for an invasion of England have, for the last 800 years, ended in a sorry fiasco. This alone is a proof that, though the great majority of the German people is in favour of a strengthening of the German fleet, it has no aggressive plans in view. Situated as she is, with a coast-line on two seas, Germany neither can nor will remain defenceless as a maritime nation, unless she is willing to renounce her position as a Great Power. Consequently, if, for these reasons, she builds a strong fleet, she is no more to be regarded as acting aggressively than a man, who takes fencing lessons, is to be regarded as a desperado. In full conviction of the peaceful intentions of the Government and people of Germany, Deputy Bassermann was justified in declaring that Germany was as little inclined to listen to any foreign protests against the increase of her fleet, as she was likely to make any complaint should Lord Roberts's agitation for the introduction of conscription into England meet with success.

It has often been objected of late that no reliance can be placed upon Germany's policy. Prince Bulow's speech with regard to Germany's relations to Austria showed how unfounded is this idea. The German Austrian Alliance is the oldest of all existing ententes. It has already been in existence for three decades, and, far from having lost strength during this long period, the tie has grown stronger. In Algeciras, Austria stood loyally by Germany's side and Austria has Germany's support in the Oriental Question. When the Eastern Crisis became more strained by the annexation of Bosnia, not only did the German Chancellor assure the Austrian Cabinet of Germany's loyalty, but he clearly gave the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to understand that Germany would make common cause with Austria in the matter of the Conference. Germany's friendship for Russia is of very long standing, and the latter had no cause for complaint that Germany's attitude was wanting in benevolent neutrality during the course of the Russian Japanese War. With Russia as friend and Austria as ally, it will always be Germany's endeavour to act as intermediary between the two. Thus at the present moment, the German Government is actuated by the hope that a friendly rapprochement between Austria and Russia may be brought about with regard to the Eastern Crisis. Should such prove impossible, it is self-evident that Germany will fulfil its treaty obligations with loyalty

With regard to our relations with Japan, the Reichskanzler was rightly enabled to welcome the agreement between America and Japan, securing, as it does, the principle of the "Open Door". Eight years ago Germany entered into an agreement with England for the maintenance of this view in the Far East and, during the pourparlers concerning the Morocco Question, it attached supreme importance to this principle. These negotiations would never have assumed such historic proportions as they for a long time did, if France had not shown herself the opponent of the "Open Door" with regard to commercial interests. This has not only been the case in Morocco, but also in Further India, Madagascar, or in fact anywhere where France has colonies or enjoys a strong political authority. Should France in the future become a convert to freer principles, the relations between her and her neighbour across the Rhine would assume a much more cordial character.

THE GERMAN MONETARY STANDARD.

At the present moment Germany is the land, above all others, in which the gold standard is legally maintained in its strictest form. Bank-notes have not, as in England and France, the quality of legal tender, and, since the withdrawal of the thaler some twelve months ago, silver coin need only be accepted in payment to the value of M. 20,—(in England to the value of 40.—). The newly-struck 3 mark pieces, which are now coming into circulation, are, it is true, popularly described as thalers, but they no longer have the advantage over other silver coins of being compulsory legal tenders for higher amounts. In this manner the ideal of the adherents of a pure gold standard has nowhere been so thoroughly realised as in Germany.

The result of this habitual preference for hard gold is that there are far more gold coins in circulation in Germany than in England and France combined. Calculations for the end of the year 1906 show that no less than 3726 millions of marks are in circulation in Germany, as compared with 1219 Millions of marks in England, and 1706 millions of marks in France. According to the statistics compiled by the Director of the United States Mint in Washington, gold coins to the value of M. 70·35, per head of the population, are in circulation. In Germany, it is contended that this estimate is too high, and, as a matter of fact, careful calculations go to prove that the true amount in circulation is M. 61.50 per head. But even this number is very high in comparison with the M. 29·40, calculated per head of the population in England, and the M. 28·20, as estimated per head for the United States. There is, however, no doubt that this hypertrophia of the German internal gold circulation is not by any means an advantage, and that it would be better if a larger proportion of the existing gold coins was allowed to repose in the cellars of the Imperial Bank. It was for this purpose that the new laws, regarding the circulation of cheques and the introduction of the post-office cheque system, are to be introduced on the 1st of January next. At the same time, a subsitute, in the shape of small notes with a denomination of 50 and 20 marks, was offered for the gold usully carried in the pocket. It was however in the interests of the gold standard policy, considered necessary to limit the extreme number of those smaller bank-notes to a value of 300 million marks.

At the present moment, the Imperial Government has put the question to a number of bankers, whether it be desirable to make bank-notes legal tender as in other countries, especially England and France. To this an affirmative reply has been returned, it being at the same time remarked that, since the creation of the Empire no case has been known in which a person, being offered payment in bank-notes, stood upon his rights and returned them, demanding gold in their stead. It was, moreover, a certainty that the principal office of the Imperial Bank in Berlin would meet the obligations of its bank-notes to the full in gold. It is also a fact that the 450 branch offices of the Imperial Bank, scattered up and down the country, pay out gold for their notes without further ado Consequently, the declaration that they are legal tender can effect no practical improvement in the situation. This has already been declared to be so by the Commission of Enquiry itself, it, at the same time, unanimously agreeing that the existing state of things must receive a valid foundation, which will afford a support in times of political crisis.

The second question too, whether it be desirable to increase the bullion at the Imperial bank by an increased issue of small bank-notes was answered by the Commission in the affirmative. At the same time attention was called to the fact that England issues no notes below the value of £5.—But the 50 Mark bank-notes have already become as popular as the 50 franc notes in France, and are taking not only the place of the 100 mark notes, but would, if issued in somewhat larger numbers, be made use of as a handy substitute for gold. The small notes of 20 marks and the limited number of 10 and 5 mark notes in circulation are useful for sending by post, and could scarcely be done without for small payments.

The legal limitation of the issue of silver coin was, formerly, too rigorously enforced in the interests of the gold standard. Until the year 1900 the opinion was held that ten marks per head of the population would prove sufficient. However, the dearth of small change made itself so strongly felt that an increase to 15 marks became necessary at the time when thalers still circulated as legal tender. With the withdrawal of these popular coins from circulation, the Imperial Government proposed raising the limit to 18 marks in 1908: the Reichstag, however, insisted on an issue of 20 marks per head of the population, and on the striking of a new 3 mark piece for the convenience of small transactions. The reason why preference was not given to the stamping of a new 2 1-2 mark piece, which would have formed a more suitable aliquot part of the decimal system, is easily explaind by the fact that people had, in the course of hundreds of years, grown used to the thaler, which apparently, will still continue to flourish as a unit of calculation for years to come, just as the sou in France and the half-crown in England. This decision was the more remarkable as a new 25 pfennig piece has just been issued, thus showing that there exists no objection to a fractional denomination per se.

Whilst the Bank Enquiry was in course of process, it was clearly proved that the scarcity of gold, which had existed for some time in Germany just as in other countries, all being effected by the crisis in America, was only a passing matter, as the quantity of bullion stored in the Imperial Bank is satisfactory and is continually increasing. Nevertheless, the situation resulted in more attention being paid to the convenience of the public than otherwise would have been the case. Had matters been different, the wishes of the population would always have been met by the upholders of the gold standard with the argument that it might seem as if it were influenced by wishes of inflation. This, however, is quite out of the question at the time when the Government itself lays stress on the necessity of facilitating means of payment by the issuing of post-office cheques. With the general acceptance of the system of cheque payments, the gold, which thus becomes automatically superfluous as a means of payment for home use, will find its way into the coffers of the Imperial Bank and serve to support universal trade in time of crisis.

L. ASCH.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Dharwar Reefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 6.

During December, 1970 tons of ore crushed at the Dharwar Reefs Gold Mining Co's batters, yielded 500-79 ozs. of gold, the average value of tailings being 3 dwts 3 grs.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

THE STRAITS OF MESSINA:

Relief of Sufferers Difficult.

INHABITANTS FAMISHING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

In last night's "Gazette" an Admiralty notice is published, advising vessels to use the utmost caution in navigating the Straits of Messina, owing to possible changes of depths and coastline.

The relief of the inland districts of Sicily and Calabria is most difficult. The roads are impassable owing to landslips.

The inhabitants are famishing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A strong desire has been expressed that the city of Bombay should join with the whole of the civilized world in helping to relieve the unparalleled suffering caused by the recent terrible calamity in Calabria and Sicily.

India is no stranger to great catastrophes. In her time of need she has received the generous assistance of other countries in the relief of her severe distress. I feel sure that there must be many who desire to do something towards alleviating the awful suffering in Italy, and I shall be glad to receive and acknowledge any subscriptions for this purpose, which will be remitted through the Italian Consul in Bombay.—Yours etc.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
Sheriff of Bombay.

January 6.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Servian Foreign Minister's Speech.

EXPLANATION TENDERED.

SERVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

M. Milanovitch, Servian Foreign Minister, in his reply to the Austrian representations regarding his speech in the Skupstina, said that he had been incorrectly reported, and asked for a suspension of judgment till he published the authentic text.

He explained that he said Austria had "subjugated" not "enslaved," Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Feeling is easier in Vienna.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The Servian Cabinet has resigned, but the King has refused to accept the resignation, pending the reassembling of the Skupstina on January 16th.

YUAN SHI-KAI'S DISMISSAL.

British Attitude.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Government regards the situation arising out of the dismissal of Yuan Shi K'ai as serious.

Sir John Jordan is communicating with the Foreign Office on the question of making representations to China.

OUTBREAK NEAR MUKDEN.

Contradictory Reports.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Despatches from Amoy report that a revolutionary outbreak has occurred near Mukden, a thousand Chinese troops taking part.

The Government force is variously reported as having been victorious and defeated.

ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

King and Queen to Visit the Kaiser.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra will pay a State visit to Berlin during the second week of February.

THE FIGHTING IN ARABIA.

Arab Insurgents Submit.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

A telegram received in Constantinople from Medina states that the insurgent Arab Sheikhs have submitted.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

The Boycott of Greece.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

An influential meeting held in Constantinople protested against the union of Crete with Greece.

The speeches which were delivered foreshadowed a boycott of Greece.

A similar meeting attended by 20,000 persons has been held at Smyrna.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Further Deportations and Arrests.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

Reuter wires from Johannesburg that an educated Indian named Randeiret, who after deportation re-entered the Transvaal, has been fined twenty-five pounds, or in default two months' imprisonment.

He has gone to prison pending an appeal.

Twelve more Indians who were deported from Pretoria immediately re-crossed the frontier and have again been arrested.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

Week's Shoot in Assam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 10th February on a week's shoot in Assam with the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

SIR E. BAKER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

Sir Edward Baker will be on tour in Darbhanga from the 17th to 20th instant, and will tour in the Burdwan Division next month.

TITAGARH RIOTS.

Tension still Prevalent.

MILL-HANDS REFUSE WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

Some unrest continues amongst Mahomedan mill-hands here. A number belonging to the Howrah Jute Mill and the Seebpore Jute Mill refused to work to-day and are hanging about on the way to the ghats, where the police have stopped them to prevent their proceeding to Titagarh.

This afternoon news from Titagarh shows that the entire mill district continues very unsettled and that the hands from the Kamarhatty, Kinnison and Gouripore establishments have joined the strike.

NILGIRI RAILWAY.

Serious Landslips.

LINE RESTORED TO RUNNYMEDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 6.

The recent heavy rains caused serious slips on the Nilgiri Railway and suspension of traffic is probable for two days, if no fresh slips occur. Transhipment will be possible this afternoon. The slip at mile 13-18 will take three or four days to clear. Passengers must tranship during that time.

The line has been restored as far as Runnymede, and the ordinary service will be resumed between Mettupalaiyam and Runnymede to-morrow.

MALERKOTLA STATE.

Installation Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 6.

On Wednesday the installation of the Nawab Sahib of Malerkotla State on the gadi was carried out by Sir Louis Dane amid imposing ceremony and in the presence of many guests, European and Indian. Sir Louis Dane, speaking in Urdu, referred to the loyalty of the former rulers of Malerkotla, who provided Imperial Service Lancers and Sappers and to the wisdom and elightenment of their rule.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S STATUE.

Unveiled at Fyzabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, during his visit to Fyzabad last Tuesday morning, in the presence of a large and representative assembly, unveiled the statue of Queen Victoria at the Ajodhya Ghat. An address was read and His Honour having replied, unveiled the statue, the troops presenting arms and the band playing the National Anthem.

Sir John Hewett, in the course of his speech, said that it was wise to select sites for the two statues to be erected in Oudh—at Lucknow, the capital, and at Ajodhya, formerly the capital of the ancient kingdom, and now the most sacred town within the Province and renowned all over the continent as the birthplace of Rama. "The presence of the statue of her late Majesty at this place of pilgrimage, I would keep green, among the countless worshippers from all over the country, the memory of one who did more than any one else to ensure that everyone, whatever his creed should be, was free to follow his own religious observances, through the length and breadth of the British Empire."

THE TRANSPORT "REWA."

Arrival at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 6.

The Hired Transport "Rewa" arrived here from Southampton yesterday evening with a number of troops and details of various units.

The following is a summary of the passengers:—

1st Class—64 officers, 45 ladies and 21 children.

2nd Class—12 officers, 14 ladies and 17 children.

3rd Class—1,226 rank and file, 58 women and 74 children.

The troops disembarking to-day and those for up-country will be despatched by troop specials to-morrow.

MANŒUVRES AT POONA.

A General Forecast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 6.

Major-General Alderson, Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division, has drawn up the following forecast of the forthcoming Manœuvres with invaluable notes on the same. It is proposed to concentrate as many of the units of the Division as possible at Poona about February 2, 1909, and then to work the Division under service conditions against a skeleton enemy with a free hand for eight to ten days. The following are outlines of the general and special ideas under which it is proposed to work.

GENERAL IDEA.

The Mula, the Mutha Mula, and the Bima rivers are the south coast-line of a civilised state of which the eastern, northern and western boundaries coincide with the boundaries of the Poona District (vide Map No. 919-S, 1905. Scale—1 inch = 4 miles). Other independent states lie beyond these boundaries. The name of the state is Khed, and by this name it will henceforth be referred to. Khed is a fertile country and is also rich in iron, coal and other minerals. Its capital, Chakan, is the centre of its commercial manufactories, and among other industries Khed has a large Small Arms Manufactory at Khadkala and an Ammunition Factory in the Visapur Fort, five miles south-west of Khadkala.

In spite of the richness of the country the Khed Government, owing to mismanagement and extensive peculation, find it difficult to make the revenue meet the expenditure. Under these circumstances an unscrupulous ministry determine to endeavour to cover their own defalcations by making illegitimate use of the Government Small Arms Factory at Khadkala and of the Ammunition Factory in Fort Visapur, in plain language by "gun running." This goes on successfully for some time in spite of the endeavours of the British Government to discover where the arms and ammunition which they know are continually being landed in the Persian Gulf and hence passed into Afghanistan come from. At last the lucky capture of a dhow by H. M. S. "Proserpine" with 1,500 rifles all marked "Khadkala" and a large amount of ammunition marked "Visapur" throws light on the matter. Remonstrances on the part of the British Government naturally follow and many notes are exchanged, but no satisfaction is obtained. In December 1908 the British Government sent Khed an ultimatum and issued orders for the mobilisation of an army corps and for the preparation of the necessary transports. The Khedites are hoodwinked by their unscrupulous ministry and the ultimatum is ignored. The British Government declare war and the army corps embarks at Southampton on January 1, 1909. The Khed regular army, though small (about 1 division), is quite as efficient as the British, and is believed to be more mobile. It is not known whether the Khedite people will be openly hostile, but it is certain that they will be passively so. The sympathies of the states on Khed's eastern, northern and western boundaries are with that country, and in the event of a reverse to the British arms these States will probably throw in their lot with Khed. Khed has no coast defences and its navy is too small to be seriously considered, except for the supposition regarding Khed's coast-line. All the features of the country will be taken exactly as they are noted.

Owing to the fact that the skeleton enemy (i. e., the Khedites) must be found from the Division, the special ideas can only be outlined for the present.

SPECIAL IDEA.

British.—The British Army Corps is composed of the 1st, the 2nd (both imaginary) and the 6th (Poona) Division. It is proposed that the expedition shall effect a landing in Kirkee Bay, where the anchorage is sheltered and good though the water shoals near the shore.

NOTE.—The supposition that Kirkee Bay is a good landing place has been inserted, because it is impossible under the circumstances to prevent the commander of the skeleton enemy (i.e., of the Khed army) from knowing that Kirkee must be the "jumping off" place of the 6th Division (i.e., of the British).

Khed.—Of this it naturally follows that still less can be published at present than of the British Special Idea. Commonsense, however, points to the fact that the Khedites would naturally dispose of their army so that it could be easily concentrated to oppose a landing on and to bar an advance from any point on their comparatively short coast-line on to what they may consider was the objective of the British.

(1) All through the operations the skeleton enemy will be referred to as the enemy or as the Khedites.

(2) From the moment the troops cross to the north side of the Mula river, i.e., when they disembark to the moment when they recross to the south side, i.e., when they re-embark, they will be supposed to be in any enemy's country, and active service conditions will be maintained day and night.

(3) It is proposed to form the troops up in the Bay (i.e., Kirkee Bay), as if they were actually on transports, and a certain number of each arm will be ferried across the river, horses swam, guns ferried on rafts, etc., to represent the actual landing from the ships. Want of time will probably prevent this being done with the whole division, and those units which are not ferried across the river will be supposed to have landed in the enemy's country when they cross the bridges.

(4) Stages will be erected by the river-side to represent ships' gangways, and units will file down these and get into the boats in the order in which they are detailed to disembark in "Disembarkation Orders."

(5) Stages will also be erected to represent ships' sides from which horses will be slung into the water and guns into rafts.

(6) The preparation of the landing side will be carried out by the troops after the covering battalions or brigade have made good the ground in the neighbourhood.

(7) It is hoped that it may be possible to actually improvise an armoured train to carry an infantry detachment, a machine gun and a quick-firing gun. If the necessary arrangements can be made with the railway company as many units as possible will be given an opportunity of manning this train.

(8) As has already been said, active conditions will be supposed throughout the operations. It will therefore be necessary to establish posts, etc., on lines of communication. This will give opportunities of independent command of, say, two to four companies of infantry and two guns to field officers and senior captains. It will also give them scope for the exercise of ingenuity and original ideas when they arrange and organise the defence of their posts.

(9) The ground over which the operations will probably take place is varied and should give opportunities for the combination and co-operation of all three arms.

(10) Should the neighbouring states refrain from showing their hands and then join Khed after the 6th Division has got some distance inland, it is possible that a retirement may have to be made and a re-embarkation effected in the face of a superior regular army and an enraged population.

(11) It is hoped that it may be possible to have the Royal Navy represented in the form of a small naval brigade.

(12) It is also hoped that some of the Royal Garrison Artillery from Bombay may be brought up to work two 6·3 R.M.L. guns (to represent 4·7 guns).

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Proposed Winding Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 6.

At the Madras High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wallis, Mr. James Short, of Messrs. Short and Bewes, this afternoon moved, on behalf of certain policyholders in the Madras Equitable Assurance Society, for an order for the winding up of the Society.

His Lordship directed advertisements to be inserted in the "Fort Saint George Gazette," the London "Times" and various papers in India, that notices by registered post be served upon policyholders residing out of India who have not assigned over their policies, and has fixed the petition for hearing on 10th March.

Mr. Short asked for an order directing Messrs. Best and Co., Secretaries, to furnish him with a list of policyholders.

His Lordship said Messrs. Best and Co. would doubtless give every assistance if applied to

CASUALTY AT MANORA.

Chief Engineer Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 6.

A most melancholy casualty occurred at Manora some time on Sunday night. Mr. Burnett, Chief Engineer of the Port Trust new steam tug "The Collector," was last seen on Manora about 10 p.m., and yesterday his body was found near the Port Engineer's boatshed at Manora. Deceased was 60 years of age and leaves a large family, and would have returned to England in the course of the month. The body was buried last evening after the usual inquest.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

The Government of India have approved the adoption in India of improved patterns of serge frocks for British infantry regiments (excluding rifles) and Highland trewed and kilted regiments in supersession of the present pattern serge frocks.

It has been decided that classes at the Military Central Gymnasia for instruction in physical training, usually commencing on the following dates, will not be held during 1909:—Lucknow, 15th February; Ambala, 16th January; Poona, 1st July; and Secunderabad, 1st July.

COLONEL BEATSON.

Death at Marseilles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

The death, at Marseilles, on 31st December, is reported of Colonel W. J. A. Beatson, Assistant Adjutant General, R. A., at Army Headquarters.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 6.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" arrived here from Bombay this morning, with one 1st class, one 2nd class and 32 3rd class passengers. The 85th Company, R. G. A., embark to-morrow. The "Northbrook" sails for Aden on the 8th instant.

THE KATHA BAZAR FIRE.

Police Report.

The Superintendent of the "B" Division in his report of the fire in the coir godown on Tuesday night, submitted the following details to the Police Commissioner.

At 10 p.m. on Tuesday last a fire broke out in a godown belonging to one Jaising Javerchand at Dongri Street and occupied by Messrs. Framji Dinshah Kaka and Govindji Harjiwan on the ground floor and Maturadas Jiwan and Mahomedali Dossabhai on the upper floor for the storage of coir ropes. An alarm was raised and the Fire Brigade attended and had the fire under control by 11-30 p.m., but the building was completely gutted and the whole of the goods in the godown was destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at Rs. 75,000 and the goods were partially insured. The cause of fire is not known. While the Fire Baigade were at work the upper portion of the front wall collapsed and some of the debris fell on two lascars named Lakhu Mahadu and Krishna Luxman, who received injuries to their legs and were detained in the J. J. Hospital.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S ADDRESSES.

It was stated in the papers that a printed copy of Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh's presidential address had been supplied beforehand to every delegate who attended the last National Congress. This is an advance, though scarcely an improvement, on the practice of supplying an early copy of the address to the Press, in order that it may be published in full on the morrow of its delivery. When copies are thus supplied to the audience, the speech might as well be taken, like the report of a mill meeting, as read. For, if the President is an old or an elderly gentleman, which he almost invariably is, the delivery of the prolonged oration in a voice loud enough to be heard by the vast assemblage, which hangs upon his utterance, makes a demand upon his physical powers to which he is not quite equal. Dr. Ghose, we are told, was scarcely equal to the task. Yet he valiantly plodded through his performance in the best way he could. If I had the honour of attending the Congress as a delegate, I should not wish that a printed copy of the fateful pronouncement should be placed in my hands before its delivery. Its effect is bound to be marred, when our curiosity is thus satisfied, and we know what is coming. The charm is broken. The illusion, which we might otherwise have fondly cherished of a seemingly "ex tempore" oration, is lost. We cannot be roused to warmth and enthusiasm by the most glowing periods of the speaker, as he goes through his part with the aid of proof sheets. But we must remember that even the President of the Congress is not an orator always, nor can we reasonably expect him to have a memory so retentive as to enable him to learn his prodigious paper by heart. It is regarded as the greatest and most momentous political deliverance of the year, and if it can not be retained in memory, there is no help but to read it. When a personage is selected for the greatest honour which his countrymen can bestow upon him, he addresses himself to the task of expressing popular aspirations and ventilating popular grievances and discontents in the most elegant language he can command, and in the end he produces an elaborate essay ringing with sonorous and well-rounded periods, and containing a full measure of liberal sentiments eloquently expressed. The thoughts do not well up from the heart, fresh and hot and spontaneous. The whole has an artificial air of the hot-house. But it is generally a very notable performance, nevertheless, and it reads well. I am only passing a comprehensive judgment on the presidential addresses as literary and intellectual feats, and must not be understood to be carping at their contents.

DR. GHOSE AND THE EXTREMISTS.

Turning from the general to the particular, I am glad to note that Dr. Ghose's address was unexceptionable in tone and temper. Even in the passages which were most open to objection, his courtesy and amiability did not fail him. Indeed, the reforms had put the Congress in great good humour. It would have been either sheer ingratitude or wilful blindness, if they had not. The President's superb effort has been lauded on all sides, except by the Extremists, who baulked of the counter-demonstration for which they had made great preparations at Nagpur, and soured by disappointment, have freely vented their wrath at the President and other Congress leaders. They accuse these men of playing into the hands of the Government. If the President has been attacked so bitterly by the ultra-radical Press, it is not for want of the most sedulous endeavour on his part to propitiate it. Indeed, in his excessive anxiety to stand well with his countrymen of all shades of opinion and respectability, he has betrayed himself into gross and palpable inconsistencies, and his reasoning is, in consequence, curiously feeble and indecisive. He could master sufficient courage to declare that "those who have gone out of us, were never of us, for if they had been of us, they would, no doubt, have continued with us. Our paths now lie wide apart, and a yawning gulf separates us." In the same breath, as if afraid of an enormity perpetrated by him, he hastens to nullify its effect with the pious hope that "those wayward wanderers, if I may say so without offence, will come back to us and be ours again, joining hands and hearts with us, and fighting under the same banner, never again to part." He longs for eternal friendship with those who, according to him, had never been of the good old Congress brand, and who had now been separated from their opponents by a yawning gulf! He says that Lord Minto "had felt himself compelled, owing to the growing discontent, to exact repressive laws," and then proceeds forthwith to condemn these laws, observing that "all experience tells us that secret crimes invariably dog the footsteps of coercion." He confounds the cause with the effect, and in so doing offers a sort of vindication of the atrocities which have disgraced the country, though probably without meaning it. These laws, he says, have driven discontent beneath the surface,—a favourite idea with him, which he has repeated, whenever he has had an occasion to comment upon them. As everybody knows, and as, perhaps, Dr. Ghose too knows in his heart, one main object for which these laws have been enacted is to draw forth treason from its subterranean cells and drive it out of the country. These laws, call them repressive or coercive or what you will, have not begotten the secret conspiracies which they are designed to deal with. Still perservering in his efforts to please, the learned doctor quotes with approval an observation of extremely doubtful propriety made by Mr. Tilak on behalf of the irreconcilables, although in his speech he had started with the axiom that "there can be no reconciliation with the irreconcilable." No speech by a Bengalee is complete without a reference to the Partition of Bengal, and the President felt himself in duty bound to make it. In words which might have fitted the mouth of a tragic actor, he exclaimed, as I may fancy, with a deep-drawn sigh, "the wound which was inflicted in 1905 will never heal." But, after all, we did not hear much about Partition during the sessions of the Congress. The grievance was not embalmed in a resolution, and as for boycott, Bengal, yielding to the patriotic pressure of friends, had agreed to drop it. The most valuable part of the presidential address was that which conveyed an exhortation to Indians to co-operate cordially with Government in forwarding the great scheme of reform, and to become in every way worthy of it. Those were wise and significant words of Lord Minto—"The future lies in your hands,"—and they were repeated by the President. They might well serve as a national motto.

THE MOSLEM MANIFESTO.

"The Mahomedans have learned to apply the art of agitation which they have acquired from their Hindu neighbours, to some purpose. When the country is astir with the doings of the National Congress, the All-India Moslem League takes the same occasion for an exposition of their own particular interests, and thus the public is afforded an opportunity of judging between the ideals and aspirations of the two most important races of India. The address of Mr. Ali Imam, the President of the League, which assembled this year at Amritsar, has attracted considerable notice, and evoked favourable comments from many quarters. Although one may not agree with him in all he has said, it is only fair to observe that it was a singularly able, weighty, and thoughtful pronouncement. The advocacy of Moslem claims was urged with great skill and power, and the reasons why Mahomedans, as a distinct race and community, cannot join the Congress were never, I think, set forth before with so much force and clearness. They hold aloof from the Congress, because they fear that by making common cause with the Hindus in the demand for more popular and liberal institutions, they would be swamped and annihilated in consequence of the numerical preponderance of their neighbours. Moved by these apprehensions, Mr. Ali Imam, while acknowledging the generosity of Lords Morley and Minto in regard to the liberal measure of reform granted by them, finds himself unable to give it the full and whole-hearted support extended to it by the Congress. Nay, he is so nervous and apprehensive about the result, if ample provision were not made for the representation of the Mahomedan minority to the extent desired by their leaders, that he describes the situation, as it stands, as "this hour of our peril." The reforms are yet to be finally sanctioned, and if there is any validity in their contention, that the interests and importance of the community are not sufficiently recognized in the new scheme, it may be taken as certain that due weight will be given to it. Mahomedans have the general sympathy of Government, and also have no lack of powerful and influential advocates outside their own ranks. Mr. Imam Ali has made on their behalf a demand as to their share of representation in the Councils of the Empire which appears to be in excess of their legitimate right. He says that "the position of Musalmans should be estimated not merely on their numerical strength, but in respect to the political importance of their community, and the service it has rendered to the Empire." Indeed, the Musalmans have been enamoured of the idea of their political importance, whatever that may mean, ever since they approached the Viceroy in 1906, and got from him the famous declaration, which they regard as their great charter. They hold fast to it as determinedly as the Extremists to the ideal of Swaraj. Nor is it quite clear to me what pre-eminent service they, as distinguished from the Hindus, have rendered to the Empire. I do not know if they found a claim to special recognition on their unswerving loyalty. But of loyalty they can not claim a monopoly. There is some difference, no doubt, in its quality. It is fawning and subservient on occasions. But they can not justly claim preferential treatment on that or any other account, and I do not think that, for their sake, there will be a deviation from the principle of the British rule in India, a principle because it is just is one of the main sources of its strength,—namely, that of holding the balance even between all the races, creeds and communities forming the heterogeneous population of this continent. By far the strongest argument for the maintenance of British supremacy and control is that it is simply indispensable for keeping the diverse elements in harmony, thus ensuring the peace, order and progress of India.

THE VISION OF SWARAJ.

Mr. Ali Imam clearly perceives this vital truth, and some of his soundest arguments are based upon it. It is on this ground that he opposes Swaraj, even as an ideal. We may have almost every thing short of that, and Lord Morley has already granted a great deal. Self-government on Colonial lines is outside the pale of practical politics, and nothing but evil can be the result of inflaming the imagination of ill-constituted people with the vision. We should work on steadily and honourably, and if, in the fulness of time, Swaraj will come in any form, let it. For the present, it is a contingency beyond human ken. Take Swaraj out of account, and the catalogue of reforms enumerated by Mr. Ali Imam bears a striking resemblance to that which bears the hall-mark of he Congress. The question is, would the Musalmans join the Congress, if Swaraj were eliminated from its programme? That might be inferred, perhaps, from the speech of their President. But I doubt if they would.

DION.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Jan. 8.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. mail steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Cates, Mr A H
Forest, Miss C
Gordon, Mrs G W
Henderson, Mr C G & Mrs
Jones, Miss
Jenkins, Mr E
Lord, Mr J S
Mackenzie, Rev J
McPhredan, Dr F and Mrs
Munn, Mr R A L
Mayne, Mrs and infant
Rich, Mr F C
Shamell, Mr W C
Stokes, Mr G V
Thompson, Mr M A
Tunes, Mrs J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashton, Miss F
Anderson, Mr F
Board, Miss
Bolton, Capt D
Bevan, Mr F A
Brett, Miss
Erak, Col J
Johnstone, Mr D C & Mrs
Kodera, Mr G
Machiel Mr J
Nickerson, Mr J F
Ponting, Miss G
Prinly, Capt
Prendergast, Maj C
Pridcux, Mr R
Ransy Tachgon, Mr
Taylor, Lt F
Wood, Mr and Mrs & child

FROM BRINDISI.

Edwin, Mrs C A
Nukar, Dr A K

FOR RANGOON—Fitton, Mr. G. F.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lloyd, Mr W F Mrs and Miss
Rogers, Mr J and Mrs
Stevenson, Mr D M
Smith, Miss

Per s. s. "Bohemia," Jan. 6.

Passengers by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamer "Bohemia, from Trieste and intermediate ports on Jan. 6:—

Beck, Mr
Bervis, Mr
Bomonji Edulji, Mr
Calfopulo, Mr A J
Crawford, Mr and Mrs
Dundas, Mr and Mrs
Hufton, Mrs E
Gunther, Von Ruxleben, Baron
Jeejibhoy, Mr P H B
Kaikobad Cawasji Dinshaw, Mr
Leibke, Mr
Mehta, Mr D R
Miller, Von Aichholz Mr
Miller, Von Valeh Mr
Nowrojee, Miss A B Dr
Pirojshah, Mrs and infant
Ransch, Mr Hugo A
Schmidt, Mr
Schener, Mr and Mrs
Vipon, Mr
Weissmann, Miss

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

A number of sales of Coal Shares took place to-day and market was weak. The following transactions were auctions, viz., Gopalichuch 14 3-8, Jumoni 15 3-8, Phularitand 7¼, New Tetturiya 9 1-3 to 11, Marine 11 2-8, Sudamdih 10, Sudreadih 9 1-8, Sodeeh 8 ¾, Saltore 7¼, Baraboni 28 and 28 3-8, Upper Pench 2.

The following ordinary sales are also reported.—Equitable (Ordinary) 75½, Mucheriadep 10, Bholgora 18½, Standard 23½, Gouripore Jute preference 101, Dunbar Cotton (Auction) 19, Chandeypore Tea Auction 55.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Commercial Education.

PROFESSOR LEES SMITH'S VIEWS

AN EXHAUSTIVE CURRICULUM.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce held in the rooms of the Chamber a Reception last evening in honour of Professor Lees Smith, the commercial expert who has been invited to Bombay to deliver lectures on Commercial education. The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter presided and among those present on the occasion were the following:—The Hon'ble Sir J. W. P Muir Mackenzie, K. C. S. I., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I. C. S., Mr. F. T. Rickards, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. S. B. Broacha, Mr. W. Crawshaw, Mr. A Muirhead, Mr J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Brownell, Mr. A. G Dovey Mr. W. Powell, Mr. J. N. Metaxa, Mr. John Greig, Mr. H. Holmes, Mr R. Furugori, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. Stanley Reed, Mr. J Liebel, Mr J. Gutmann, Mr. W H Brady, Mr. C Franc, Mr. W Richardson, Mr. G F Horbury, Mr. H. Kreis, Mr. A Blascheck, Mr. A. J. Raymond, Mr. E W Graham Roe, Mr. Fazulbhoy C Ebrahim, Mr. Ramdas Narandas, Mr Purshotam Thackordas, Mr Narandas Purshotamdas, Mr. J. R B Jejeebhoy, Mr. D. Narandas, Mr. Ranchordas Karsandas, Mr. P D Pavri, Mr. Pranjeevandas Narandas, Mr. Goolam H A Munji, Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram, Mr. D. C. Shroff, Mr. P. N. Wadia, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr J.B. Leslie Rogers, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. E Gregor-Pearse, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. M. C. Coyaji.

HON. MR. PROCTER'S SPEECH.

Those present had an informal talk for about half an hour, after which the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter took the presidential chair and in welcoming Professor Lees-Smith said that the question of Higher Commercial Education had been under the consideration of the Bombay Government for some time past and in March last the Chamber received a letter from Government stating that in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council the most satisfactory School of Commerce would be one established in India itself and that Bombay would be the most suitable place for the experiment. Such a School appeared to Government as more satisfactory than a system of scholarships tenable in England. With this opinion the Committee of the Chamber agreed, but in replying they added that they hoped that the system of scholarships would be maintained as well. It was further proposed that as an experimental measure a lecturer on this subject should be brought out from England with the view that if the experiment succeeded it might lead to the establishment of a Chair of Commerce in one of the Government Colleges. The Committee of this Chamber as well as other mercantile bodies warmly supported the proposal and as a result they had Professor Lees Smith with them that day. He thought there was no question that up till recently Higher Commercial Education in England did not receive the attention it deserved. While men underwent expensive and lengthy educations for the various professions, it was thought wholly unnecessary to undergo any such training for a commercial career. Things had changed considerably now and it was generally realised that to be a successful business man required faculties of the highest order and that the better educated and trained a man was the more fitted he would be to carry out the duties and responsibilities which fell to a business man in these days. Professor Lees Smith had touched on these points in the lectures he had already given and he (the speaker) felt sure that the professor's lectures would have a great effect on Higher Commercial Education in this country. He (the speaker) thought their best thanks were due to Government for what they had done on behalf of Higher Commercial Education and he hoped that the mercantile community would show its appreciation and interest by doing what it could to support the experiment of which the presence of Professor Lees Smith there that day was the beginning. In asking Professor Lees Smith to address them he express to him their pleasure in having him with them that evening and their hope that the course of lectures which he was now giving would bear good fruit.

PROFESSOR LEES SMITH.

Professor Lees Smith in addressing the meeting said that he was glad to have that opportunity of meeting the leading business men of Bombay, that evening. He knew that business men were always very busy, and he would therefore take only a short time in putting before them a very general outline. The question had come to be asked and which had to be asked was what type of men they wanted the leaders of commercial community to be. As the Chairman had observed, the answer some years ago would have been a simple one, namely that they wanted practical men who swept the office for a year or two and who finally became thoroughly efficient business men because they knew every detail. There was a great deal to be said for that answer. But in that there was a fatal defect; that business man was never an educated man in the full sense of the term. Consciously or unconsciously it was always that a business man was not a properly educated man in the sense that a barrister, a doctor or a clergyman was. He asked why it was that that view had been accepted for so many generations. It was due to the fact that it was always assumed that the business man did not require that wide general knowledge which a barrister, a doctor or a clergyman needed, and that he required only a practical knowledge of the details of his work. But now a different view had come to prevail. If they wished to hold their own among the great commercial nations of the world, they wanted business men of a far different calibre to those of the days gone by. It had always been a special claim of Universities that it was their function to train men in a general capacity. If men were needed for administration they must go to the Universities. The same was the case regarding other things. It was not because Universities taught any particular knowledge required, but because they gave a wide outlook and gave a chance to the men of afterwards gaining a knowledge of whatever line they wished to adopt. The Post offices in England went to the Universities, took men of the age of twenty-one and twenty-two, who had a general training; and the experience was that though for the first year the men from the Universities had not that mastery over the technicalities of their new work which the non-University men, appointed at an earlier age, had, still the former by their general ability soon took the latter up, and once they did it they maintained their position. The result of the Post offices taking University men was that the British Post offices became one of the most marvellous pieces of Government mechanism that the world could show. The progressive spirit infused by the admission of University men had removed the drawback of bureaucratic red tape there. The Post Offices continued to be reformed by the new ideas of the men who had been trained as he had said business men should be trained. He was likely to be asked why he did not con-

to details. One or two friends had asked him why he had not started by outlining the curriculum of studies of commercial education that he wished to see introduced. That was after he had been in India only three or four days. But now he had been three weeks in India, and he could therefore lay certain tentative proposals before them, regarding the kind of teaching to be given in the Faculty of Commerce. It was necessary that the faculty which was proposed to be established should not be a merely technical one, but should also give a liberal education as was done in most of the Universities in England, Germany and other countries. In the British industrial towns three-fourths of the local Government was dominated by commercial men. The same was the case as regarded the influence of commercial men on national Government. The faculty there, therefore, taught the study local and national institutions. He was therefore going to suggest that the same principle should be followed in India, and that a chance should be given to students in India of scientifically studying those local and national institutions in which they were going to have a share. Another special point to which he would refer was that they were going to appeal to a wide variety of students, and therefore, they must have a wide range of optional subjects. He would now give them a rough outline of the curriculum. In the first year the first subject to be learnt would be English. By English he meant commercial, business English. The students must learn to write first class, accurate business letters in English. The second subject would be Economics, including Economic History, in which the principles of theories needed to be applied to Indian conditions. The conditions in England were not similar to those in India; in short, the students should be taught Indian economics. The third subject would be Economic Geography; the fourth would be Modern History including Indian. The fifth subject would be the study of Political Institutions in which particular stress would be laid on the working of local Government, which was a subject deliberately taught in England. In the second and third years the subjects would be (besides all the subjects of the first year) Accountancy and Business Methods, and Political theory. Now he would come to the wide range of optional subjects; wide, in order that young men wishing to enter upon any line could select a proper combination of subjects. The student would be required to learn any three of the following: (a) A foreign language or a Vernacular, (b) A science, (c) another science, (d) History and theory of the present organisation of Banking and Currency, (e) History of Transport, (f) History of Insurance, (g) History of International Trade, (h) Structure and Organisation of a Selected Industry, (i) Theory and Practice of Statistics, (j) Psychology, (k) Accountancy and Business Methods, (l) Economic Principles, (m) Economic History, (n) Political Theory and Institutions, and (o) Economic Geography. His scheme was still very tentative. He would also like to refer to evening classes for those who could not attend the ordinary classes during the day. The day student who could devote a longer time to his studies could go through his studies in three years, while those who attended the evening-classes would take about four, still it was a surprising thing that on the whole, the latter showed higher results than the former. It would be seen from the curriculum that the first need to be supplied was one of trained teachers. Trained teachers did not exist in India. Eventually the teaching would be in the hands of Indians educated in the Faculty of Commerce. But in order to get the first batch of teachers, they would have to rely on British Universities. And they would require a number of teachers. The wide variety of subjects could not be taught by one single man. They would have to select not their own B. A's, but they would have to go to those who had specialised in one particular subject. Then there was the question of the cost of getting such teachers. Supposing they allowed £200 a year to maintain these men in England, and allowed them to remain there for three years, the cost for each such man would be £600. That amount would be very easily collected by business men in England; but he was surprised to know that in India there prevailed a belief that everything had got to be done by the Government. He could not see why it could not be done by business men in India. While reading the Economic History of India by the late Mr. Justice Ranade, he frequently came across references made about the injury done to India by the industrial domination of England, but here in the Scheme the Government had placed in their hands a weapon to seize that industrial domination for themselves. He how ever found as a result of his visit that the large proportion of money for such schemes came from the English community. In England it was taken for granted that the money for such schemes came from leading business men. It had been said that the English administrator on his coming to India found the society there in a state of decomposition and raised it to a high level. Equally truly might it be said of the English business man that he found the society industrially stagnant and he guided it to a position of prosperity.

The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie in moving a vote of thanks to Professor Lees-Smith said that he differed from the news of the professor when he referred to the English Postal bureaucrats. He was a most profound believer in specialised University education, and he had taken a keen interest in the founding of the view Agricultural Degree in Bombay. The modern life was so very elaborate hat it was necessary to specialise. If all the suggestions made by the Professor were to be carried out they would have to wait for a long time. But he hoped the Professor would at some date give them a very clear indication of how they should begin, what to start in the first ten years, then in the next ten years and so on. He earnestly trusted that the Professor's appeal to the business men to come forward to materially help the scheme would be heard. The Government had first to look to the needs of primary and secondary education, and even now the Bombay Government proportionately spent more on education than did any other Provincial Government in the Empire, old Bengal excepted. He therefore hoped the Professor's appeal would be heartily responded to by business men in Bombay.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 7th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,982, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,713. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th November, 1908, were Rs. 34,855, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 41.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,056, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,414. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th November, 1908, were Rs. 78,619, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 911.

THE MOHURRUM.

The Governor's Views.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

THE following is the text of an address by His Excellency the Governor to a meeting at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday, in connection with the Mohurrum :—

Gentlemen,—I have asked you, as representatives of the great Mahomedan community of Bombay, to meet me this afternoon in order that we may consult together as to the arrangements to be made for the forthcoming Mohurrum with a view to ensure that this important celebration may pass off without any disturbance of the peace. In any City, a riot between sections of the inhabitants is a deplorable occurrence. In an industrial City like a Bombay serious breaches of the peace must interfere with the orderly pursuit of business and cause loss to people altogether unconnected with the dispute. Disturbances leading to loss of life such as occurred last year, bring discredit not only upon the factions concerned, but upon our City as a whole. I feel, therefore, that we are bound to do all that is possible to prevent their recurrence. I well know that all true Mahomedans must deeply regret that different sections of the community should be at variance during the holy month of the Mohurrum, and that they must earnestly desire in the interest of their religion, that unseemly strife should be avoided. I need hardly remind you of the fact that the Imam Husein, in whose honour this celebration has been instituted, is revered equally by all sections of Mahomedans. You are all at one in honouring his memory, and surely that memory is dishonoured by such occurrences as those of last year. This community of feeling in regard to your sacred festival appears to offer a broad basis on which you may all stand and take counsel together as to how best to remove the causes of friction which have led in the past to scenes which we deplore. It is the duty of Government to do all in its power to prevent such scenes, and it is also the duty of every good citizen to co-operate with Government in any action taken with this end. Without such co-operation, it is not possible for Government to ascertain the causes of friction and to assist the people to avoid disorder. I confidently appeal, therefore, to the Mahomedans of Bombay to come forward to work with the Government in preserving order during the coming Mohurrum, and I make this appeal not only in the interests of law and order but also in the true interests of the Mahomedan community itself—a community which has always been willing to help the Government, and which should find in a joint endeavour to make this Mohurrum a peaceful and successful celebration, an object which the religious sentiment and the good sense of all sections must cordially approve.

I will now explain briefly the proposals which I suggest for your consideration. In the first place I ask you to nominate a Committee of not less than 12 members. I leave the selection of the members of this Committee entirely to you, in the full assurance that your choice will fall upon those who can best further the true interests of the Mahomedan community as a whole, and that when the names come before me, I shall entirely approve your selection. The functions which I propose to entrust to this committee are of the following nature :—(1) They would advise the Commissioner of Police on any question connected with the Mohurrum which he may refer to them, and as to any special arrangements which may appear desirable. (2) Members of the Committee would be asked to bring personal effort to bear upon the various sections of the community in order to explain in advance the reasons for any arrangements which may be made, to allay excitement, and to inculcate the necessity for peaceful behaviour. (3) Throughout the Mohurrum members of the Committee would be requested to be present at certain stations on the route to assist in maintaining order. I am certain that the advice of a body of representative Mahomedans will be of the greatest value to the Commissioner of Police in making the necessary arrangements, and I earnestly hope that the co-operative action I propose will ensure that the coming celebration of the Mohurrum shall be worthy of all that is best in your community. The ultimate responsibility for the preservation of law and order must rest with the Government, who cannot divest themselves of that responsibility. Reason and persuasion are, however, far better agencies than force, and I rely upon your help in bringing those agencies to bear on the coming occasion.

I hope that I have now explained to your admiration my object in calling this important meeting. I thank you for your attendance, and I trust that you will fully approve the proposals that I have laid before you for consideration. In making your choice of representatives I am sure you will remember that we require real workers who will not be content only to attend a meeting when summoned, but who will go out betimes among the people, will use their personal influence to allay excitement among their co-religionists, and will explain the reasons for any orders that may be issued.

In conclusion, I wish to point out that the Mahomedan community is rightly claiming a greater share in the public life of India. Dissension has unquestionably been a sourse of weakness in the past, and such painful occurrences as that of last year serve only to accentuate differences which militate against the exercise of the influence which you naturally desire to wield. There is now an opportunity for Mahomedans to show that they can co-operate for a common object. I will now leave you to proceed with the business which I have indicated. Syed Shamsuddin Kadri has agreed to act as Secretary to the meeting and will record the conclusions at which you arrive. The choice of a chairman I leave to the decision of the meeting; but if you would prefer to have the services of a European Officer, Mr. Du Boulay, will be glad to act.

After he had delivered his speech, His Excellency retired and the meeting immediately proceeded to elect a President and Committee. According to the Governor's suggestion Mr. J. H. Du Boulay was elected President and twenty-six gentlemen were elected as the Committee of whom the following were chosen to represent the Sunnis :—

Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mian Mahomed Chotany, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Badrudin Kur, Syed Moinuddin, Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Sheikh Ibrahim Hafiz, Fateh Mahomed Pir Mahomed, Kazi Kabiruddin, Mahomad Hassan Sirdar, Haji Abdulla Patel, Abdul Samad, and Ali Mahomed Bhimji.

The first meeting of the Committee will be held on Friday. The critical day in the Mohurrum celebrations is the 9th of the month of Moharrnm. This year the day will fall about the first February, the exact date depending upon the first appearance of the new moon.

MR. S. H. FREEMANTLE, C.S., represents the Government of India upon a Committee which the Home Government are appointing to consider the question of emigration to Crown colonies.

THE HON. DR. F. G. SELBY.

Farewell Entertainment by the Graduates.

A FAREWELL entertainment was given to the Hon. Dr. F. G. Selby, L.L.D., last evening, in the University Hall, by the Bombay Graduates' Association, when a large number of the members of that Association and also leading citizens of Bombay were present. Among those present were : Lady Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Heaton, the Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, Mr. Arthur Hill, the Hon. Sir Walter and Lady Hughes, Mrs. Ranade, the Hon. Mr. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald, the Hon. Mr. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad and others.

JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Selby having been photographed with the ladies and gentlemen present, the guest of the evening was conducted to the bouffets, where the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar referred to Dr. Selby's long and arduous services in the cause of education of this Presidency. He regretted the absence of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President of the Bombay Graduates' Association, who had been detained at Deolali on account of his indisposition. The speaker was quite sure that if the President of the Association had been present there that evening, they would have listened to words most appropriate to the occasion. The services which Dr. Selby had rendered to the cause of this Presidency were manifold. Those services had earned for him everlasting gratitude, not only of the people of this Presidency but of the people of India. (Cheers). The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah had commissioned him (the speaker) to take his place on that occasion. Mr. Chandavarkar said that he was afraid that the words coming from him would not be quite so graceful and fitting to the occasion as would have been the case had they the pleasure to listen to Sir Pherozeshah. They were all familiar with the life and work of Dr. Selby in India. Expression had been given more than once regarding the history of Dr. Selby's career in the educational department. He therefore did not dilate upon the services which Dr. Selby had rendered to India for thirty-two years. Those services were most strenuous, full of anxieties, worries and responsibilities, rendered in India. And yet after thirty-two years' hard work what did they see in Dr. Selby? They found in his life and work a noble illustration to follow. After thirty-two years' laborious work, Dr. Selby, on the eve of his retirement, was the very picture of health, strength and happiness. (Cheers). The climate of India often came in for abuse. This country had been now and again described as the land of regret. Some years ago in the course of a conversation, Dr. Selby remarked to him that he could not understand why people cursed the climate of India as being unfitted for hard work. He regretted it the more when his Indian friends complained bitterly of the Indian climate. The climate of India was not so black as it was painted by some. Dr. Selby had taught them that if a man was true to himself and true to mother nature, his health and strength were bound to be as vigorous as those of any healthy sound young man. (Hear, hear). This was what they learnt from Dr. Selby's career, who lived a methodical life and did not allow himself to be worried about the difficulties and the disappointments of life. Dr. Selby had been once described to the speaker by his friend who was rather hypocritical, as having many good qualities of head and heart, but possessing one defect. That defect was obstinacy. But the speaker considered that it was not a defect of character. It was more a merit than a defect. When once Dr. Selby had made up his mind on a subject, there was nothing to deter him from his purpose and principle. That was the dominant characteristic of the late Mr. Justice Ranade and Mr. Telang. Obstinacy in Dr. Selby was his strict resolve to adhere to principles. He is a man of convictions. He need not tell Dr. Selby that theirs was the genuine expression of attachment, which proved that it was not true to say that East was East and West was West, and that the Indians could not understand the English and the English could not understand the Indians. (Hear, hear and cheers). Dr. Selby had never catered for popularity. He was a credit to the College of which he was the head, he was a credit to the University and on his return he would be a credit to his country which had sent him out here thirty-two years ago. Addressing Dr. Selby, the speaker said that now he was going away from amongst them. It caused them a pang to say good-bye to him. His friends and his students would certainly miss him very much. Whenever he would go he would carry with him the everlasting gratitude of the Indians for his conscientious services in the cause of their education and enlightenment. They would always regard him as their own. Though he was going away he was leaving behind him an example of strenuous toil, honesty of purpose and adherence to duty. Referring to Mrs. Selby Mr. Chandavarkar said that she had been known to take motherly care of poor students. In conclusion, he wished Dr. and Mrs. Selby long life and prosperity.

HON. DR. SELBY'S REPLY.

The Hon'ble Dr. Selby, in reply, said that the many friends he had made in this country during the 32 years that he was in it had made it difficult for him to say good-bye now. Most of those who were present that evening knew him for a long time in this country which he and his wife had always felt as their home. He had been in this country for the best part of his life and in any part of the world that he would go in future he would see nothing and meet nobody with greater pleasure and regard than those associated with him in this country. With regard to the University he said he could not fully thank them; the University had given him a degree, which was the highest and the most welcomed honour in this country. He also thanked the other bodies for the kindness in making his path pleasant. With Bombay he came in contact very late in life, and when he became the Vice-Chancellor he came in contact with men as old as himself, some older than himself, many whom he knew, many whom he did not know, but they all helped him in doing his work and treated him with kindness though he had no claim upon them. He was treated with particular kindness by men like Sir Phezozeshah Metha and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and therefore if his work was creditable the real credit of the work lay with those who helped him in achieving it. For the last two or three years he had been engaged in a work of reforms in connection with the Deccan College which institution he would always regard with supreme affection during the rest of his life. He saw among his pupils sons of those who were his pupils some years ago and had an experience which did not come to many in this country. Recently he had on occasion to travel about in Ahmedabad and other places, where he met those who were his pupils 25 years ago and their regard and kindness were so great as if their connections with him had been never interrupted. One did not feel and realise the sense of responsibility until he had been the head of a college. When he came here first he was only a professor and as such his connections with the pupils were of an ordinary kind and his duties were light. But as soon as he became the head of the college he began to realise and feel the responsibility of his office. He well understood how much trust the parents put in the head of the college to whose charge their sons were assigned, and he was in duty bound to look after their interest, their welfare and their happiness. He had nothing more to express but the feeling of gratitude and he regarded nothing more pleasing than the appreciation of what he had done or tried to do. His healthful appearance to which Mr. Chandavarkar referred, was, Dr. Selby said, due to his regular habits and clockwork methods. He had in connection with his duty, a certain amount of work to do and he could not go through that work if he had not observed those regular habits. If those gentlemen who looked older than they really were had only adopted regular methods would not have looked as they did and Dr. Selby advised his pupils and other young gentlemen who desired to preserve healthful appearance should acquire regular habits. He knew many pupils and busymen did break down in this country, but that was not owing to the climate. It was due to their own irregular habits. With regard to the work Dr. Selby had to do in this country he remarked that he was happy with it and was more than satisfied with the appreciation of it. He owed his success to the help and co-operation of his friends. If he could pass such a long period in this country happily it was through the kindly help of his friends and the experience of his wife was the same; she thanked those ladies who came in contact with and helped her during the time that she had been in this country. Mr. Chandavarkar had spoken about his life in India and more he wished to say about Mr. Chandaveskar. He wished to say what great admiration he had about his abilities and knowledge. He had been appointed Vice Chancellor of their University and he was sure they had an ideal before them as high as they would desire. In conclusion he wished them good-bye and once more thanked them sincerely for the kindness.

Dr. and Mrs. Selby were then garlanded and three cheers were given for them.

THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

The English rose is handsome and fragrant, the Irish shamrock is pretty and modest, but there can scarcely be any doubt in the mind of him who looks around and listens to various tributes that the Scotch thistle is the flower of the national forest. Mr. Lloyd George, at the dinner of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion last week, went so far as to eat his own country's leek.

He said Wales had suffered from over-modesty and lack of confidence. Welshmen would not succeed as Welshmen until they put on a Welsh accent. And then he pointed with admiration to Scotland. A Scottish accent was almost as good as a testimonial. He had known three Scottish Premiers, and understood that both Archbishops were Scotsmen. Scotland was therefore supreme in both worlds.

The other day Mr. Carnegie—who, being a Scotsman himself, had a more personal inspiration than Mr. Lloyd George—commented at length on the remarkable success of Scotsmen. He told the story of how they came south and swept all before them, how they overflowed into America and the Colonies and everywhere attracted prosperity to the thistle. The glorious tale has been told so often that everybody must now know that the sun never sets on Scotland's triumphs. Well may a legend grow that the Scotch thistle is peculiarly symbolical. Being fashioned with many prickly little things, it is bound to catch everything that floats in the air.

Poor little Wales! Poor big England! Poor old Ireland! They look on with amazed delight at the prowess of their fortunate sister country; and they ask themselves in vain whence springs this prowess. From accent, says Mr. Lloyd George. But have not Irishmen an accent? And do Welshmen really need to cultivate one? Even if we grant that they are too modest to fling it in our faces, it is ready for use on occasion. One would think, moreover, that if the Scottish accent is as good as a testimonial, the Welsh language should be better than a good berth.

The great fact about Scotsmen—possibly it may account for their success—is that they are more misunderstood than any people on earth. We meet Scotsmen at every turn—that is to say, at every good and profitable turn—yet we persist in shutting our eyes to their true character. The popular conception of the Scotsman is that he is a hard, dour insensitive fellow, without nerves, smiles, or weak feelings; that his head is invariably hard, and that he won't stay for a moment to use it for any other purpose than adding together bawbees. The classic jokes about Scotsmen are in every mouth—"Bang goes saxpence"; the necessity of a surgical operation to get a joke into his head; and so on. How far these are responsible for the present lamentable ignorance of the Scottish character, we cannot presume to say.

People say the Scotsman is hard and unfeeling and has his emotions perfectly controlled. Now he is really the most sentimental, of humankind. Englishmen are sentimental, but they would blush to wallow in sentiment as the flowers of the forest do. A Scotsman of the sentimental kind will drag sentiment out of anything. When he gives himself rein he knows no bounds. Which are the books, the modern books, we weep over, sobbing "How pretty!" "How poignant!" "How sweetly sympathetic!"? The books of Scotsmen, of course. The Kailyard School was the cause of more tears than a year's real tragedies. If you want to discover the sentimental side of a thing apply to a Scotsman.

People say, again, that Scotsmen are lacking in humour. It is the most remarkable error, seeing that quite half our best humour springs from Scottish imaginations. Still we go on declaring that Ireland is the home of humour. Most Irishmen have wit, but the Irishman with humour is a rarity. The shamrock merely smiles, while the thistle pierces far down into the very substance of life's comedy.

Scotsmen, once more, are never extravagant. Let us grant that many of them possess a nice capacity for thrift. But catch the right Scotsman, and watch him in his leisure hours and on holiday. Not extravagant!

Considering these and other misconceptions as to the Scottish character, we find it impossible to tell precisely what brings the Scotsman his prosperity.

"Getting on" is just born in him, we suppose. Anyhow, Mr. Barrie is quite right; it's a grand sight to see a Scotsman on the make. But if the Welshman is going to take the advice of Mr. Lloyd George and imitate him, where on earth will the Englishman come in?

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th Dec on 17·96 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	500	.....	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	28	....	57
For revenue 24 weeks of half-year	10,240	6,318	37	16,596
Total for 25 weeks..	10,740	6,819	37	17,596
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	396	483	1	879
Per mile of Hy. do.	23	28	....	51
Total to corresponding date do. ...	10,972	7,787	47	18,806

Increase for the week..... Rs, 121
Decrease to date ..... Rs, 1,210

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

A Period of Mourning.

In Hongkong itself, nothing of note appears to be happening in consequence of the death of their Imperial Majesties at Peking, except that the marriages which had been previously arranged among the Chinese are being rushed through with startling suddenness. Apparently the Chinese will so far keep to Chinese etiquette, and will not glaringly disregard it by marrying and giving in marriage during these hundred days.

In Canton, on the other hand, very elaborate preparations have been made for the days of mourning. The Wongwa Hall had been cleansed, and made ready. In one part of it a dummy throne had been erected for the tablet of the Emperor, and the same arrangements had been made in the temple of the god of war for that of the Empress. The former hall had all been covered over with yellow. The inside of the roof was pasted over with yellow paper. The floors were carpeted with yellow satin. On the top of the dais an imitation of the dragon throne was contrived, and on it was placed the Emperor's tablet. In front of it was devised a sort of table on which was placed a copy of the latest Imperial decree, incense urns and yellow candles, so that nothing was left undone to make the scene impressive. The arrangements in the temple of the god of war for the Empress were similar, only on a less imposing scale.

OFFICIAL LAMENTATION.

About a hundred and sixty officials arrived on the morning of November 19 about six o'clock. They came in half mourning, but their real mourning robes had been sent beforehand to the hall, and there they completed their dressing for the great occasion. They all attired themselves in coarse blue robes with a girdle of a piece of white sackcloth. In this attire they filed into the great hall, in two parties, the military taking one side, the civilians the other. At a given signal from an official who is acquainted with the necessary ritual, the whole party flung themselves upon the ground, and knelt with their faces to the earth. In this position they remained about five minutes, and as each gave expression to a loud and prolonged wail, the effect was weird in the extreme. Then the two parties rose, and at the order from their leader, repeated the action three other times, and at each of these every one of the officials knocked his forehead upon the floor three times. This second part of the programme was identical with the ritual followed on New Year's morning, when all the officials congregate to "worship the Emperor." After these ceremonies had been finished in this hall for the Emperor, the whole party wended its way to the temple of the god of war, and repeated the ceremony in honour of the deceased Empress. This has to be done twice each day, and will be continued for three days. A large number of the military was stationed at each place so as to prevent any trouble. It is said that some few attempted to push their way into the hall without having on the necessary mourning robes, and were immediately bundled back into the street. In addition to this, several other halls and temples had been prepared; and into these, other bodies, such as the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the heads of the Society for assisting the distressed, and the literati, have thronged to mourn for their deceased Majesties. All these arrangements had been made on a less imposing scale, but the features essential to the sad occasion were, of course, retained.

ETIQUETTE COMPULSORY.

There appears to be a real desire among the aristocracy to show sympathy for the reigning family of China. On the other hand, when the papers talk of the hundred days during which they they cannot shave their heads, and the twenty-six days during which they cannot hear or play any music nor give feasts and the hundred days during which they cannot marry nor be given in marriage, there is a considerable amount of criticism, and things in China are compared very unfavourably with the general freedom that other nations enjoy in such circumstances. But among them no one in Canton is likely to move a hand to disturb matters. The Viceroy has issued orders that no one is to wear any red or gold colour, and that all lamps and antithetical mottoes on the door-posts must have blue, letters, and the women must not have gold in their earrings. Already many people have been arrested and fined for not conforming to this order. On the evening of the 22nd instant a bride was being carried to her new home in an ordinary bridal chair, when the procession was stopped and examined by the police, who, according to the report, pulled the forbidden chair to pieces, and the frightened and trembling maiden was compelled to call ordinary chair to finish her journey, which would be regarded as a great insult, and a bad omen. It is said that the Viceroy also has many spies about everywhere, whose duty it is to listen to the general trend of conversation and to report frequently to his Excellency. Apart from the wish to make the people obey the routine, there is a fear lest trouble should be hatching, for which the authorities wish to be prepared. Large numbers of special soldiers and police have been stationed throughout the city and the environments, whose duty it is to keep order. Further, it is understood that the Viceroy has sent special and trusted messengers to Peking, whose duty it will be to report at once anything important to his Excellency.

INSUBORDINATE STUDENTS.

The Whampoa Military College was the scene of some trouble a few evenings ago. One of the temporary restriction of mourning prohibited certain classes of persons from reading the newspapers. The students were also told that they were neither to send to, nor receive letters from their relatives for some time. These restrictions caused much grumbling amongst the students and some of them expressed their determination not to conform. This insubordination was notified to the Principal of the College, who threatened to punish this rebellious spirit. This threat fanned the spark into a blaze, and the insubordination grew so largely that the Principal though it was now nearing midnight, at once started for Canton to lay the matter before the Viceroy and seek his assistance. The students now bethought themselves that they had been too precipitate, and were afraid lest they would see the inside of a Ghinese prison, which had no attractions for them, notwithstanding prison reform. Some of them, therefore, fled from the College to Hongkong, whilst others went into the country to their several homes. When the assistance arrived, it was found that most of the students had gone. The next day a proclamation was issued calling on the students to return to the College, to be judged according to Chinese law. If they refused to return, their names would be deleted from the College roll, and, the money which the Government had advanced for their tuition and support would have to be refunded by them of their parents to the last farthing. What will be the result of this so called pacific appeal has not yet appeared but we should say that the men would shrink from being judged by Chinese law, and would rather lose their money.

SUSPICIOUS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The officials of Canton have been very watchful of what the leading papers of the city have been publishing during the last few days. Indeed, the editors have hardly dared to publish the most well-known facts that have happened in Peking. This morning, again the Viceroy issued some more instructions to the editors, asking that a new list of the papers now published be sent in to him, as well as the names of the principal Chinese on their several staffs. He further informed the managers that the rules will be strictly enforced, and if there is any breach thereof, on encroachment upon the prerogatives on the officials, those who are responsible for these fullies will be punished.

I hear that some of the Chinese here are trying to get up something of an official mourning for their deceased Majesties. But apart from this, the people generally seem to give no heed to the instructions issued to the Chinese officials in Canton.

THE BOYCOTT RIOTS.

When the feeling against those who were involved in a breach of the boycott stipulations was increasing in momentum, two Chinese editors made matter worse by the articles they wrote in their respective daily papers, viz: the "Shutpo" and the "Sheungpo." They were warned against their recklessness by the Government, and asked to desist from inflaming the people, but they declined to keep their language within bounds. The result is that two of those concerned have been banished from the Colony for five years. One, getting an inkling of what was coming, went off of his own accord. The other remained on to the last, and then issued a declaration to his readers that he too was leaving the Colony for some time, and did not quite know when he would return. We did not see the articles referred to, but the Hongkong Government allows a good deal of freedom to the native editors, for which we can vouch, especially when they are criticizing things Chinese. The time has not yet arrived, however, when it would be wise to give them perfect freedom to write what they cared to, in regard to all matters, and especially when the minds of their readers are inflamed by passions which would be dangerous enough in themselves without being further roused by newspapers, probably, we have now reached the end of this unfortunate episode.

THE CHIENTAO AFFAIR.

A dispatch from Peking states that the Japanese Minister has requested the Waiwupu to postpone the negotiations in regard to Chientao for the present.

NEWS FROM PEKING.

Affairs in Peking have resumed their normal condition and the troops who have been quartered in the "Forbidden City" since the death of his late Majesty Kuang Hsu have been withdrawn.

Censor Chao Pin-lin has submitted to the Throne a memorial in which he suggests that the Regent should take the duty of commanding the Imperial Body Guards, in addition to his usual duties. The Censor's memorial has been referred to the Ministry of War for consideration.

Some of the disciples of the Dalai Lama have left Peking and the Buddhist Pontiff himself will leave the Capital within the next few days. No farewell banquet in his honour will be given by the Chinese Government, owing to the national mourning. We may state "en passant" that the Dalai Lama sent a high member of his suite a short time ago to Tibet to assist the Imperial Chinese Commissioner, Chao Erh-feng, to pacify the rebellious lamas and to assure them of the Dalai Lama's welfare and early return to Lhassa, with additional honours and eclat.

The Regent intends to establish a temple, which will be dedicated to the late Empress Grand Dowager. It is reported that the Eho Summer Palace will be used for the purpose.

AN EXPENSIVE DEAL.

Viceroy Hsu Shih-ch'ang has memorialized the Throne stating that a large number of rifles which were used by the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese War have, by some means or other, fallen into the hands of the Hunghutze bandits, and that owing to the fact that the rifles are of a more modern pattern than those which are used by the Chinese troops in Manchuria, it is practically impossible for the latter to cope with the insurgents. In these circumstances Viceroy Hsu has decided to purchase all the rifles used by the Japanese during the late war from the Japanese authorities, in order to prevent the bandits from acquiring further such rifles.

THE ANTI-OPIUM CONFERENCE.

With regard to the International Opium Conference. His Honour Tsai Nai-huang, the Shanghai Totai, has made the following suggestions :—

(1) The Liangkiang Viceroy shall appoint the Shanghai Taotai, to represent him at the Conference, in addition to those appointed by the Central Government, as the Conference is to be held in Shanghai.

(2) Great Britain and China are more interested in the abolition of the opium trade than any other countries, and as the British Government has appointed five Commissioners, the Chinese Government shall also appoint at least five Commissioners. The Chinese Commissioners must be skilled in diplomacy and have sound judgment.

(3) As the cultivation of poppy and the sale and consumption of opium are the questions to be brought up for discussion at the Conference, the Chinese Government shall find out the number of persons who have given up the opium-smoking habit and the extent of the decrease of the acreage of poppy under cultivation, in order to enable the Chinese Commissioners to answer questions that may be put to them by the foreign Commissioners.

CHINA AND THE U. S.

The Central Government has issued instructions to their Excellencies Tang Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang to approach the United States Government upon the subject of the abolition of likin and the consequent increase of the import duties. The advice of the United States is also requested upon the subject of instituting a gold standard for China.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL LAWS.

H. E. Shen Chia-pen, one of the High Commissioners for the revision and compilation of the laws of the Empire, intends to revise the commercial laws of China on the model of those of Great Britain.

THE HUNAN AND HUPEH RAILWAYS.

Owing to the importance of the Hupeh and Hunan Railways and the delay that has occurred in the construction of the same. Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung has, through the Ministry of Posts and Communications, asked the two railway companies to send representatives to the Capital for the purpose of devising ways and means for their speedy completion.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

It is reported that the Chinese Government will appoint Messrs. Jeme Tien-yow, Li Ta-shou, Cheng Tsing-lien, K'uang Ching-yang and the foreign Railway Adviser to the Chinese Government to be Chinese Delegates to the International Railway Conference which is to be held in Belgium in 1910. The Chinese Delegate to the last session of the Conference was Taotai Kou Feng-nien.

MOB RIOTS AT HUANGYEN.

A dispatch from Ningpo states that several hundred cultivators of poppy have been causing trouble in the district of Huangyen. It is stated that the trouble is caused by the officials and gentry of that district prohibiting the cultivation of poppy in accordance with the Imperial decrees against opium.

CHINA AND TIBET.

The Imperial Chinese Resident at Lhassa has requested the Ministry of Finance to delay the proposed establishment of banks in Tibet, as he says that the Tibetan people are still very exclusive and conservative and refuse to have intercourse with Chinese and other merchants.

THE "GOLD" COFFIN.

The "gold" coffin of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu was brought to the Kueiteh Hall through the Chientsing Gate on the morning of the 8th instant To-morow, the 12th instant, the princes, nobles and Metropolitan officials will present themselves at the above-mentioned hall to do homage before the Imperial coffin, and after that date white robes of mourning will be assumed for the rest of the period of mourning.

THE MUTINOUS TROOPS OF ANKING.

No less than twenty-two soldiers who participated in the recent mutiny at Anking were captured at Luanhsien, in Yinchou prefecture, Anhui, on the 4th instant, Hsiung Chen-mou, brothers of the leader of the mutineers, has also been apprehended at Wuhu and will be sent to Nanking to take his trial before Viceroy Tuan Fang's tribunal.

Telegraphic communication between Anking and Luchou, which has been interrupted since the mutiny, is now restored.

GOVERNOR CHU IMPEACHED.

A censor has presented a denunciatory memoria to the Throne accusing H. E. Chu Chia-pao, Governor of Anhui, of "discharging his duties in a careless manner." The censor in question states that the recent mutiny in Anhui, which is one of the most important provinces of the Empire, was due to the actions of that Governor, and that unless a more able official is appointed to take his place it is feared that more trouble will follow. In response to the Censor's memorial and Imperial Rescript has been issued through the Grand Council ordering the Governor to explain himself.

H. E. CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

The influence of Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung seems to be very great at present, for the honorary title of Grand Guardian of the Heir-apparent is about to be conferred upon him by the Prince Regent.

A PROGRESSIVE REGENT.

The Prince Regent has decreed that in their audience all princes and ministers will be allowed to be seated and need not perform the ceremony of prostration before him. It is reported that the Regent has also refused to travel in an Imperial yellow sedan-chair from the Chien-tsing Gate to the Imperial Palace, so that the rules drawn up by the Ministry of Rites for the conduct of the Regency will have to be revised.

A GRATEFUL COUNTRY.

A suggestion has been made and has met with unanimous accord by the princes, nobles and metropolitan and provincial authorities and people throughout the Empire to appoint a Committee which shall be charged with the duty of compiling a full account of the acts of their late Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress Grand Dowager, during their life-time, as a testimony of the gratitude of the country for their beneficent and progressive rule, during the past half a century. It will be remembered that the late Empress Grand Dowager was also Regent during the minority of the late Emperor Tung Chih, her son (1861-1875).

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

The Waiwupu has received from the Ministers of the various Powers in Peking telegrams from their respective sovereigns for presentation to H. I. M. Hsuen Tung congratulating his Majesty on his accession. The Chinese Ministers abroad have been instructed to call at the various Foreign Offices and tender the new Emperor's thanks for the telegrams.

PROPOSED DYNASTIC TITLES.

Amongst the duties of the Grand Secretariat is that of recommending to a new Emperor the dynastic title of his predecessor to be inscribed on the tables of the Imperials Ancestral temper. By this posthumous or dynastic title a deceased Emperor or Empress is known amongst future generations and in future histories. For instance, in official and polite circles it is not usual in speaking of the late Emperor Tung Chih (the late Kuang Hsu's predecessor) to call his late Majesty by that name, but to speak of him as Mu Tsung-yi Huangti (Emperor Mu Tsung-yi) his dynastic title as inscribed in the Imperial Ancestral Temple in Peking. A Peking dispatch now states that the Grand Secretariat has selected for his late Majesty Kuang Hsu the dynastic title of Su Tsung-hsiao Huangti (Emperor Su Tsung-hsiao) and for the late Empress Grand Dowager the title of Hsiao Ting-hsien Huanghou (Empress Hsiao Ting-hsien). These titles are, however, liable to be changed pending the sanction and approval for the Emperor, through his father the prince Regent and his advisors.

RIVAL POLICIES.

It is reported from Peking that owing to the national bereavement the Japanese Minister in Peking has suggested to the Diplomatic Body that the proposed withdrawal of foreign troops from Peking shall be delayed, while the Russian Minister on the other hand insists on the carrying out of the original programme.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

H. E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, has the credit of having settled at last the much-vexed question of ways and means for the construction of the Yueh-Han (Canton-Hankow) Railway. In his memorial to the Throne the other day, the Viceroy states that the length of the proposed Railway within the boundaries of the Two Kuang provinces alone is about 500 miles, for the construction of which there is no money, owing to the opposition against the contraction of a foreign loan. The successful inauguration of the work on the Tientsin-Pukou Railway has, however, shown that a foreign loan does not necessarily put the control

BY THE WAY.

RUSKIN AND SCOTT.

Mr. A. Stodart Walker, to whose recollections of literary celebrities in "Chambers's Journal" we have already made reference, once asked Ruskin to indicate some method by which the study of his writings could be approached. The reply, which made no reference to the point on which enlightenment was sought, was characteristic:—"For a Scotsman, next to his Bible," he wrote, "there is but one book—his native land; but one language—his native tongue, the sweetest, richest, subtlest, most musical of all the living dialects of Europe. Study your Burns, Scott, and Carlyle—Scott in his Scottish novels only, and of these only the cheerful ones, with the "Heart of Midlothian," but not the Bride of Lammermoor," nor 'Legend of Montrose,' nor 'Pirate.' Here is a right list: 'Waverley,' 'Guy Mannering,' 'Antiquary,' 'Rob Roy,' 'Old Mortality,' 'Monastery,' 'Abbot,' 'Red Gauntlet,' 'Heart of Midlothian.' Get any of them you can in the old, large-print edition when you have a chance, and study every sentence in them."

A TALK WITH BROWNING.

On one occasion Mr. Walker met Browning in a railway train and travalled with him to London. Mr. Walker at the time did not know who his fellow-traveller was, and he says: "The frankness of his speech, the general common-sense of his observations, and the straightness of his critical blows gave me more the impression of a clear-sighted, tolerant man of the world than that of the poet who wrote 'Sordello' and 'Sludge the Medium.' . . . He treated all my immature opinions on affairs with a splendid patience and a kindly sympathy, although he was not averse to some splendid strokes straight from the shoulder at certain contemporary characters that need not be mentioned. He struck me as remarkably level-headed," free from cant, humbug, and title-tattle. Before parting Browning asked Mr Walker for his name and address, and next day the latter received a photograph of the poet.

A MILLIONAIRE'S ROMANCE.

Miss Beatrice Mills, whose engagement to Lord Granard is announced, will probably some day inherit a share of the enormous wealth of her grandfather, Mr. Darius Ogden Mills, the well-known "millionaire-philanthropist." Mr. Darius Mills was very modestly cradled, eighty-three years ago, in North Salem, New York State, and began his working life as clerk in a New York store. At twenty-two he was cashier in a Buffalo bank; and when the great gold fever broke out in California in 1849 the young cashier made his way to Sacramento, where his financial talent put £8,000 in his pocket within the first twelve months. Then followed the founding of the bank of D. O. Mills and Co., the cradle of the many millions he later won. But it is as a philanthrophist that Mr. Mills is best known; and there are thousands in his "poor men's hotels" in New York who bless his name to-day.

"THE PERNICIOUS WEEK-END."

The Bishop of Durham, in the "Sunday Magazine," refers to the fact that a "very formidable degree of English Christian life in the neglect and isolation of the Lord's Day" has set in, and blames "the pernicious custom of the week-end": "The very day when the charities of home should be in their strength, when the family should meet with special devotion for home-worship, and should also meet, a family amidst other families, in the church which is the centre of the surrounding religious life—life in which the family should have a responsible part—is now too often the day for separation, indolence, irresponsible self-indulgence. The day which should give parents their best opportunity for training their children in the nurture of the Lord is never so used in countless homes of the type where forty years ago the little group would, as a matter of course, have gathered to read, to sing, to say by heart the lessons and songs which link earth with heaven." The Bishop quotes a homely south-country proverb, which says "An ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy," and exclaims, "Alas! for the land where the mother is forgetting her duty and her power!"

IN FAVOUR OF THE CHEERFUL FEAST.

The "Lancet" has a good word for the good cheer of Christmas. When a person is situated in circumstances which tend to make him happy his digestive powers, it reminds us, are stimulated and increased; Christmas is a time of good cheer, and therefore is a season which should be calculated to help those psychical influences which are an important factor in the great processes of alimentation. . . . To partake of food under the influence of pleasurable refinements is an excellent physiological proceeding. There is nothing physically or physiologically immoral therefore, in the cheerful feast; it is not a sin to enjoy food or to secure the partaking of it under agreeable surroundings. On the contrary, such procedure, we are assured, is perfectly compatible with physiological law, and it is not at the risk of offending physiology to wish those persons a merry Christmas who can enjoy creature comforts wisely.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAID DIFFERENTLY.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" supplies a rather amusing experience of his own at a "literary guild meeting," where he was giving an address on Stevenson. We had a prayer (he says), then we had a hymn, after which the chairman announced that the So-and-so Quartet would render an item. But the members of the quartet were not complete, so the chairman called on me to speak on Stevenson. "After Mr.——'s address," he added, "we'll have the quartet, to brighten things up a bit."

CHRISTMAS IN CLUBLAND.

Tips are strictly prohibited in the London clubs for the greater part of the year, but with the approach of Christmas every notice-board in club land contains an intimation that the "Servants' Christmas-box Fund" is open. Of course, the amounts distributed annually vary greatly owing to the difference in the status of West End Clubs. At one establishment, according to a writer in "Cassel's Saturday Journal," £300 may be regarded as phenomenal, whilst another will collect £2,000 for its servants and not approach its record. At the Carlton the fund usually exceeds £2,000, occasionally getting well past this mark.

IN ARMOUR CLAD.

One cannot help wondering what those who regard British football as brutal and dangerous will think of the latest records of the American game, in which, during the season just ended, eighteen players were killed and more than a hundred seriously injured. So fierce is the game across the Atlantic that the player engages in it armed from head to foot, almost as completely as the knight of old for tournament or battle. His nose, mouth, chin and ears are protected by guards of leather, lined, with felt; his jersey is heavily padded at the shoulders and elbows; and bandages of cotton or silk are worn on the wrists. The trousers, in addition to their heavy quilting, have great thicknesses of wadding or hair bunched at the knees and over the hips; the shins are shielded by long ribs of rattan between two stout thicknesses of leather; and among other items of football armour are the wire abdomen-protector, the leather shell and the corset.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ART AND LITERATURE FOR BABES.

When the rulers of the nursery prepare for literary travel they are apt to follow the beaten track, which leads straight into fairy-land, where princesses and monsters, witches and gnomes and sprites receive and conduct them. But occasionally they content themselves with places nearer home, and inquire into the doings of contemporaries in other nurseries, towns, or countries. Thus, for instance, one Peggy, possessor of a blue talisman, had but to rub that stone, and forthwith she was in Holland or in Persia or China or any one of a dozen other countries, and all the wonders and delights thereof were revealed to her. Nurselings who would care to do likewise can read how to set about it in "Peggy's Travels," by W. Cook, illustrated by A. M. Cook (Blackie and Son). Both storis and pictures are gay, interesting, and exciting. Or, if any boy or girl can only spare time for a fashionable "run" across the Channel, there is "Our Visit to France," told and pictured by K. J. Fricero (Blackie and Son), and all the wonders and the delights of the French seaside are spread out before them.

But these are mild diversions, which will not satisfy more enterprising spirits. These should turn to that hero of many nurseries, Buster Brown, whose further thrilling adventures are recorded in several volumes, such as "Buster Brown's Amusing Capers," "Buster Crown and Co.," while the great man's "Autobiography" and his "Painting Book," all by R. F. Outcault (W. and R. Chambers), throw further light upon his manifold activities. Or they can take sail and land in Robinson Crusoe's country, together with Ronald and Betty, whose adventures on an uninhabited island supply Mr. H. Avery and Mr. H Rountree with material for a charming story and many quite delightful pictures in "The Little Robinson Crusoes" (Nelson and Sons). Or, again, they might do far worse than plunge into a small but fascinating book of "Adventures in a Noah's Ark," by A. W. B., illustrated by C. A. Moore (Headley Brothers), for, as every traveller knows, there are more possibilities for adventure in a Noah's Ark than the unimaginative dream of.

Then there are venturesome animals, to travel in whose company is positively to take your life into your hands, while you live in a whirl of thrills and raptures. The animal may outwardly be but a mean and despised thing, like Sammy the rat in "The Roly-Poly Pudding," by B. Potter (F. Warne and Co.), but no elephant and rhinoceros in all their glory had ever a better time of it than Samuel Whiskers, as may be read in the little book and realised in the pretty pictures, and those who plan and scheme and hunt with him are bound to have a good time.

The Teddy Bear is so great a chum that there is no need to recommend him as a travelling companion, but we must just say that he is seen at his best in "The Teddy Bears," by C. A. Williams and G. A. Williams (W. and R. Chambers), where he motors and sails and swims and drills, and is finally harnessed to Father Christmas's sleigh. Teddy is merry and funny all through, and there is no end to his adventures.

The horrible suspicion that an unkind grown-up might cunningly try to foist a "lesson-book" of some sort upon them, under the guise of a picture or a story-book, is not at all uncommon among the wiser ones among the nursery-folk. Too often have they been beguiled into reading, writing, or arithmetic under the guise of amusement. Still, there are picture-books which are so enthralling that even the taint of smuggled scholarship cannot destroy their charm. Among them are the following, on which we should like to discourse at some length if space were less tyrannical. The lessons, we may point out, are extremely well hidden, and the stories and pictures are charming and "just right" for little people: "Tales from Birdland," by A. Towers and H. M. and M. F. Howie; "Doings on the Zuider Zee," by H. M. and M. F. Howie (Fisher Unwin); "Babis of All Nations," by M. Byron, pictured by R. C. Petherick, and every little volume in "My First Little Book" Series (H. Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton); "Out of Doors," by A. T. Morris; and "Babes and Blossoms," by W. Copeland and C. Robinson (Blackie and Son).

A great deal of amusement, together with an important and not too perceptible lesson in the neat and careful manipulation of delicate materials, may be obtained from "The Stories that Glue Told," by C. A. and G. A. Williams (W. and R. Chambers), which enables children to reconstruct with the assistance of paste and scissors scenes from popular fairy tales.

Of two fine fairy-picture-books we must make mention, in addition to those recommended last week. They are "Tales of the East" (Fisher Unwin), an imposing volume, with sixteen fine colour-plates and many other pictures; a lively book concerning "Mr. Sharp-tooth," the fox, with delightful illustrations by R. H. Porteous (Grant Richards).

OXFORD AND WORKING-CLASS EDUCATION.

The Clarendon Press has just issued very searching and impressive report on 'Oxford and Working Class Education,'" says the "Times." "This report is the work of a joint committee, appointed towards the close of last year, and consisting of seven representatives of the University of Oxford, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, together with seven representatives of the working classes, nominated through the executive of the Workers' Educational Association. The Dean of Christ Church was elected chairman of this joint committee, and Mr. D. J. Shackleton vice-chairman.

"The object aimed at by its recommendations is not directly to enlarge the existing facilities whereby selected pupils from among the children of the industrial classes are enabled in due course to enter University and pursue its ordinary curriculum of study. It is rather, and especially, to establish a new, close, and organic relation between the University and the industrial classes, whereby adult members of the latter who are prepared to qualify themselves by the sustained course of study in tutorial classes, superintended by the University in concert with their own representatives, in their own locality, may be enabled to enter the University and pursue their studies there for a period of at least two years, not usually as candidates for the ordinary degrees, but generally as aspirants to some one or other of the diplomas which the University now grants, or may hereafter grant, for proficiency in certain branches of study.

"The promising son of humble parents, who is enabled by means of the 'ladder of endowment' to reach the University and pursue its ordinary curriculum, generally aspires to rise into one of the learned professions, or, at any rate, to take his place on a level with them by virtue of his talents and attainments. This is emphatically not the aim of working class promoters of the scheme recommended by the joint committee.

TO MAKE EFFECTIVE WORKMEN.

"'What they desire,' says the report, 'is not that men should escape from their class, but that they should remain in it and raise its whole level. . . . Our proposals are but a small beginning of what we hope will be a new step towards the development of a democratic education and of an educated democracy. . . . The eleven millions who weave our clothes, build our houses, and carry us safely on our journeys demand University education in order that they may face with wisdom the unsolved problems of their present position, not in order that they may escape to another. . . . It seems to us that the task of educationists in the future must be, not merely to make smooth the way for those who wish to rise to positions usually considered higher than that of the manual worker, but to ennoble the status of every class by supplying it, whatever its work and social conditions, with the form of culture appropriate to its needs.'

"These words embody the spirit of the whole report. It is not so much from its specific recommendations, highly important as they are in themselves, that the report derives its remarkable impressiveness, as from the abundant evidence it affords of the sympathetic and fruitful contacts established through the agency of the joint committee between the academic and the industrial mind."

MEN AND MATTERS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS A AUTHOR.

After his term as President has expired, it is expected that Mr. Roosevelt will go in seriously for the life of a literary man. If he does do so, it will not be without a good deal of experience, for, although it is not generally known, he has written nine or ten volumes on various subjects, and the number of newspaper and magazine articles standing to his name is legion. The President's first book was published in 1882, and dealt with the Naval War of 1812, and since then he has written books on history, the out-of-door life, and biography, besides essays innumerable. In connection with his literary efforts, one must not forget his ardent endeavours to alter the spelling of the English language. He believes that a simplified spelling would assist materially in making English more widely used among foreigners; but although his views are shared by a number of other celebrated men, the "nu speling" has not yet become established.

A CANDID CRITIC.

Mr. Roosevelt tells a good story against himself about a visit he once paid to a bookseller's shop in Idaho, many years ago. On the counter he espied a copy of his latest book, and picking it up, he casually inquired of the shopman: "Who is this author Roosevelt?" "Oh," was the reply, "he's a ranch-driver up in the cattle country." "What do you think of his book?" was the future President's next question. "Well," said the dealer, "I've often thought I'd like to meet that author and tell him that if he'd stuck to running ranches, and not tried to write books, he'd have cut a heap bigger figure at his trade and been a bigger man."

A VALUABLE DESK.

The desk at the White House at which Mr. Roosevelt does most of his writing is a very interesting piece of furniture. It was made from the timbers of the "Resolute," the vessel which was sent in search of Sir John Franklin. The ship was caught in the ice and had to be abandoned. Some years later, however, she was discovered by an American whaler and extricated and she was subsequently purchased by the then President and people of the United States and sent to Queen Victoria as a token of good will and friendship. In an English dockyard the vessel was broken up, and from her timbers a desk was made, which was forwarded by the Queen to the American President, "as a memorial to the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the gift of the "Resolute."

A ROMANCE OF MILLIONS.

The late Mr. Harry Barnato, writes "One who knew him," was the real founder of the family fortunes, though it was his younger brother, "Barney," whose wonderful ability amassed these fortunes, whose name is best known; but it was Harry who first settled in the Cape and induced his younger brother to join him there. Harry Barnato, who was at this time known by his real name of Isaacs, had a slight knowledge of legerdemain and sleight of hand, and on his first arrival on the Fields he fell back on this as a means of support whilst he surveyed the surroundings, but it proved a dismal failure. I have somewhere in my possession still an old handbill of his advertising a performance he was giving in the galvanised iron shed which did duty for a town hall. There were no printing presses on the Fields in these days and the letters are roughly printed by hand which must have been a considerable task as these bills were scattered round the camp generally. Soon after this Harry was joined by his more famous brother, but it was a long while yet before they were able to embark in business as diamond buyers. "I didn't know a diamond from a piece of glass when I first started buying" Barnato once said to me, "but I took it for granted that diamonds were more plentiful than glass, and it came off all right."

A MODERN SANTA CLAUS.

Sir William Treloar, who is working so actively this Christmas on behalf of poor crippled children has probably done as much for these poor mites as any living man. When he was Lord Mayor of London, he stated that one of the most terrible sights he ever saw was the sight of a big policeman bringing before him little boys and girls charged with the "crime" of wandering. That meant that the policeman had found them, perhaps at three or four o'clock on a winter's morning, walking about wet through, ragged, and hungry. "One evening," said Sir William, in the course of a public speech, "my wife and I sat talking over things, and she said, 'Well, if ever you are Lord Mayor, try to do something that will be of permanent good to poor children." That he has taken her advice, thousands of little ones can gratefully testify, and although he is now no longer Lord Mayor, he still keeps up the good work with unabated ardour.

A HINT FOR CHRISTMAS DINERS.

During his mayoralty Sir William explained the secret of successful public dining, and as it may prove useful to diners-out at this festive time of the year, I give the "secret" here. "The first thing," said Sir William, "is to learn what dishes it is advisable to pass by. I make it a rule to eat no butcher's meat at a public dinner. When these courses are on, I fall back on, say, potatoes, peas, or some other vegetable. Then I observe two other rules: I do not smoke and I do not drink spirits. I am not a total abstainer, for I appreciate and drink good wine Then I do not begin to prepare my speech until I am on my legs. Some men ruin their digestion because they are thinking over jokes and elaborating epigrams."

DR. LANG AND THE LAZIEST MAN.

People of the East End will regret the removal of Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang from their midst. They have grown to regard the youthful-looking Bishop as one of themselves, and are never tired of confiding in him their innermost secrets. One day, so runs the story, Dr. Lang stopped a parishoner who had married a man who enjoyed the reputation of being the laziest man in the East. "Well, Mrs. Brown," he said, "I hope your husband is proving a good provider." "Yes, sir, thank you, sir," she replied, "he's provided me with three new places to work at since we were married."

A MYSTERIOUS crime has been committed in Vienna, states Reuter, which has so far baffled the efforts of the police. Julius Frankfurter a jeweller, was found dead in his shop near the centre of the city at noon. It was at first thought that he had committed suicide, but the doctors found that he had been shot five times in the head, clearly proving that he had been murdered. Some money and a quantity of jewellery were missing.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most 'Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

SAFES

If you are thinking or purchasing a safe, buy a MILNER.

The largest safe manufacturers in the world; over 250 safes manufactured per week. Safes supplied to H.M. THE KING, the British Government, most of the Colonial and many Foreign Governments, nearly all the leading Banks of the World, Insurance Companies, Corporations, &c.

[illegible], LTD.
ALICE BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

WEST END
"EXTRA-THIN"
GOLD WATCHES.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 200.
ALSO MADE IN ST. SILVER CASE AT Rs. 75 TO 85.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 44.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane Fort, BOMBAY

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters

A POPULAR CLERGYMAN

Sciatica, Stiffness, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue—

The remarkable public appreciation of the important letters appearing in this announcement week by week, is due to the *absolute reliability* of the experiences narrated. The very people we all know and feel we can trust, in whose word we have implicit confidence, those people, the *Doctors, Nurses, Clergymen*, come forward and emphatically assure us of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine. Recently it was the Matron of an Ipswich Infirmary, then followed the striking testimony of Dr. Butler, and now in to-day's letter the Vicar of a large parish recognises the innumerable benefits which unfailingly result from a course of Phosferine. This last correspondent, the Rev. W. Thwaites, says that he found Phosferine to be of the greatest value in remedying and preventing Sciatica, and also particularly serviceable in dispelling nervous and muscular fatigue, and strengthening the system generally. Such frequent assurances from Clerical and Medical sources, of the energising properties of Phosferine, not only guarantee its remedial effects, but also enable readers who select the famous nerve tonic, to anticipate certain recovery and avoid suffering, loss of time, and worry of uncertain results.

Totally disappeared.

The Rev. Wm. Thwaites, Egremont Rectory, Cumberland, writes:—"I have found from long experience that Phosferine is of the greatest value, for not only throwing off a threatened attack of Sciatica, but for enabling me to accomplish any great physical strain (like a long cycle ride) with ease and comfort. For some weeks back I have had a peculiar stiffness in my joints, arising from hard cycling I thought, but I dosed myself with Phosferine with the result that within 24 hours the pain had gone. Phosferine gives strength to the nervous and muscular system and as a rule I can feel the benefit in five hours."—July 6, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China, And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and phosphates of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, dizziness, or harrowing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten existence, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] and [illegible]. Price 11s. or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, [illegible], Kidney Affections, weakness across the loins, Dandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.6d. and 3s. 4d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, London," impressed therein in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the causes of impaired debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and weakened constitution. Price 2s., post free from Mr. Angelo [illegible], 12 Great Queen Street, London, W.C., or Chemists of the Agents for the Near East.

Oswald Chemist, Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 5, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 6, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 13/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	98 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/16	1-16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1-16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	50 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47 1/4		1-2
do. do. do. New York.	4·92 7-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 1/8	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/8		1/8
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 3/8		1-8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 3/8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	... Steady with good demand.
Futures ...	... Steady.
East Indian ...	... Quiet.
Manchester ...	... Firm.
Total Sales ...	12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports ...	...24,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	...5·04—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·82	4·81	4·81	4·80	4·79
—03		—02	—03	—03

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·79	4·78	4·69	4·64
—04		—05	—01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	45,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	57,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	19,000 "
Do to Continent	2,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·25—10	

Futures—Month of Mar. 8·93+01 } Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on commission house buying.
Do. do. May 8·93 unchd.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 8·97—01
Do. do. May 9·06 unchanged.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 5,150,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian 139,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ... 8,740,000 "

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 43 1-4 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6 7/8 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment—May-August.—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£75
Yellow Metal	6 3/16d.

Arrivals :—"Strathdee," "Alexandria," "Praga" and "Armand Behic."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [6TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 case Sovereigns	13,500	Jeddah ...	B and P S N Co
1 Bundle Sov. ...	3,825	Jeddah ...	H A G Husen
Gold coins ...	3,336		
1 Tin Sovereigns	780	Dubai ...	G H Methawani

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent. " 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay...	6 per cent. " 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ...	6 per cent. " 11th Dec.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T. and demand Bank bills, 1s. 4d. on demand being available for the latter at one or two Banks. There has, however, been very little enquiry. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight but bills remain very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	123 1-4.
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170

Government Paper.—
The market opened to-day at 94 3-4 ready and 94 7-8 for the settlement and closes unchanged but with small buyers. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar to-day. Calcutta market is steady at 94 11-16 ready and 94 7-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·12
1st Settlement	" 94·14

Bullion :—
On Tuesday the Price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16 to 23 5-16 for ready, the two months' rate being unchanged at 23 1-16. New York was 1-8 higher at 50 1-2. Locally the market has been quiet but steady, opening at 56 9-16 ex-duty and closing unchanged. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market opened firm at Rs. 224 1-2 for Good Broach and Rs. 175 for fully Good Bengals. Prices for other descriptions were also higher. Covering is still proceeding in the bazaar, but sellers are by no means keen. Bengals and Khandeish are steady at the advance. There is little doing by exporters for forward delivery. The market closes steady as under, "Sutias" being rather easier.

Ready cotton is firm and a moderate business was reported at Colaba at better prices. Sales reached about 5,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	229/30	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach	223 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan. 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	202 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	195	"
Fine M. G. Mattia	182	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	179	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	183	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	183	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	174 1-2	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	223	May 09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 12,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 15,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·83	4·80	4·81	4·79
unchgd.	—01	unchgd.	—01

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·79	4·79	4·77	4·68	4·63
unchgd.	unchgd.	—01	—01	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with only a very moderate enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8	2	6 B. T.
April-May	" 7	14	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steadier with a moderate business passing.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	Rs. 7	13	0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat, "	" 8	5	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is firm with a fair demand and we quote as under:—

Sold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 46	8	0
Mimbara	" 47	8	0
White Khandeish	" 48	0	0
Black Kutni	" 43	8	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs. 9	13	0 B.T.
April-May	Rs. 9	9	0 R.T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 30 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 10 0 B.T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 5 8 0 B.T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,490
India	72 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	58 1-2

Mills :—

David	442 1-2
Kohinoor	835
Manockji Petit	2,312 1-2 Feb.
New City of Bombay ...	735
New Mofussil	642 1-2

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord.	...	129
" "	Pref.	154 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. ...	...	352 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,115

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	22,139 bales.
Wheat	2,740 cwts.
Linseed	1,213 "
Rapeseed	433 "
Gingellyseed	16,241 "
Poppyseed	341 "
Groundnuts	2,603 "
Castorseed	281 "
Rice	4,612 "
Myrabollams	5,185 "
Cottonseed	19,813 "
Mowraseed	141 "
Gram	439 "
Joowar	245 "
Maize	Nil. "

At a meeting of Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, limited, held yesterday, it was resolved to recommend the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 200 per whole share and Rs. 75 per quarter share for the year ending 31st May last.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 6.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 6th January :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 14 3	£0 16 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 1 5	£0 17 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold ...	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Gleanrock, Ind. ...	14s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 3
Gutti ...	£1	£1	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 17 6	£2 0 0
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£0 0 ½
Kempinois New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s.	£4 11 3	£4 16 3
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 1¼	£0 0 7½
Mysore West ...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	10s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog ...	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 14 0	£0 15 6
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 1 3	£1 2 9
Burma Ruby Ma...	£1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Sanoli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£0 0 ½
N Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 7 6	£1 10 0

In December Topuldodi Gold Mines obtained 132 ozs. gold from 1,000 tons Tailing Cyanided, Hutti Gold Mine 960 ozs. gold from 2,100 tons, quartz Crushed 674 ozs. from 3,500 tons Tailing; Total 1 934 ozs.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,490
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	72½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,545
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of	P. 100	100	6 "	5
India	O. 50	50	14 "	131
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	58½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 "	£16½
	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	535

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Barsha Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,325
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300	440
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	154½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	129
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	98
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	922½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	352½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267½
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	18	137
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mfg.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life &	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	425
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	2½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 7
	D. 30	60		
	P.150	40	2dis	73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	400	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	506
Century	100	100	50	342
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,040
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chinai Silk	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,115
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	300	300	27	250
Canoia	1,000	1,000	40	780
Cawasjee	100	100	5	110
Crescent	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Crown	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
Curr	250	250	20	142½
David	250	250	10	180
Ebrahim Pabaney.....	600	500	20	600
Emperor Edward ...		200	25	350
Empress	500	100	10	285
Fazulbhai	250	250		20½
Finlay Mills	250	250		1,080
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	275
Globe Manufg.	500	500	20	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	25	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	315
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	198
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	380
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	900
Kobinoor.....	500	500	25	825
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Lexmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,342½ F
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	56	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	215
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	735
Phœnix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,050
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	220
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,425
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				130
The Fazulbhai Mills				245
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	660
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba Cotton	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khandeish	200	200	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	250
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	642½
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Pathbhay	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart C. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	60	550
Wadhwan	150	50	10	115

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Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

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Set "	105	"	⅛	"	1	" " 1/16*ths.*	" three taps.
Set "	107	"	⅛	"	4	" " 1/16*ths.*	" " "
Set "	150	"	⅛	"	1½	" " 1/16*ths.*	" " "
Set "	D D 5	"	¼	"	½	" " 1/32*nds.*	" one tap.
Set "	D D 6	"	⅜	"	9/32	" " 1/32*nds.*	" " "
Set "	D D 7	"	7/64	"	½	" " 1/64*ths.*	" " "
Set "	D D 8	"	1/16	"	9/32	" " 1/32*nds.*	" " "

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

GONDAL.

GONDAL, JANUARY 4:—The Sad death of Dr Argyll Robertson which took place at 8 a.m. yesterday after a short illness has plunged into deep sorrow Mrs. Robertson, His Highness the Thakor Sahib of Gondal and members of his family.

The distinguished doctor who had a world-wide reputation was occulist to His Majesty the King, late lecturer in Ophthalmic Surgery to the University of Edinburgh and who had retired from his profession some years ago and settled in Jersey, came to Gondal a fortnight ago to stay with H. H. the Thakor Saheb with whom he was connected for the last 25 years, first as a teacher and then as a friend. The doctor came to Gondal eight years ago and by his genial and hearty disposition had endeared himself to all who had come in contact with him. This time he came here on the 22nd of December, 1908 and was accompanied by Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, his niece and Kunvari Shri Taraba Saheb, the youngest daughter of His Highness, who till now had received education in England under his care.

As soon as the people came to know of the sad event, the Mahajan and the Mahomedan Jamat closed the shops as a mark of respect for the late friend of His Highness and out of loyalty to their Raja Saheb.

The funeral procession started from His Highness' residence, the Huzur Bungalow, at 5 p.m. and was attended by State Officers, Jamat and the Mahajan who walked in front of the bier. It was followed by carriages, containing Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, H. H. the Thakor Saheb, Yuvaraj Shri Bhoj Raj-ji, the Heir-Apparent, Her Highness the Rani Saheb, C.I., Yuvarajni Shri Rajkunvarba Saheb and Kunvari Shri Bakunvarba and Leilaba, Miss Henderson, Companion to K. S. Taraba, the Rev. J. S. Stevenson, M.A., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Rajkot, and others. The roads were lined by the police behind whom stood the public who were greatly impressed by the cortege. According to an ancient custom no Hindu Raja can take part in a funeral procession nor can he put on a black or a white turban as a sign of mourning, but His Highness appeared in a black turban and the Heir-Apparent in a white one. Here was a departure on the part of His Highness which was quite unprecedented in the annals of Rajput Chiefships in India, nor have ladies of royal families ever gone to the cremation ghaut; but all this was done out of the great love and friendship that the Thakor Saheb and family bore to Dr. Robertson and out of the respect that a pupil feels for his guru.

Out of respect for the wishes of the late doctor, his body was cremated on the banks of the river Gondali. The Rev. J. S. Stevenson read the funeral service in a very solemn and impressive manner. All present were greatly affected. Mrs. Robertson was supported by Her Highness the Rani Saheb. At the end of the service, flowers were placed on the bier by His Highness and members of his family. As a son kindles his father's pyre, as a near relative performs that rite in the absence of a son, or as a pupil does that duty to his master, so did the Thakor Saheb of Gondal kindled the funeral pile of his guru and friend Dr. Robertson.

Today the State offices, schools and other public institutions are closed out of respect for the memory of the deceased. The united Hindus and Mussalmans observed to-day as a Hudtal (closing of the shops).

This evening a mass meeting of Hindus, Moslems and other communities was held in the Nava Dera. It was unanimously resolved to send Mrs. Robertson a letter of condolence in her sad bereavement.

SURAT.

Surat, Jan. 5.—Among the many Indian Banks which are doing business in a very successful way, People's Bank of India, Ltd., is one of the foremost, having branches in all the important commercial cities of the Punjab, and Northern India. Having opened a Branch in Bombay in 1906, the business facilities afforded by the Bank has attracted a large clientle, and the Board of Directors were asked to open a Branch in some of the principal cities of the Gujarat which is so extensively connected with the trade of Bombay. As one of the first openings in Gujarat, the Board sanctioned a Branch at Surat which is one of the largest emporium of the West Coast. Surat is a great historical city, being the first English settlement and the city where the Governors and Presidents in Council of the East India Company resided and traded, when Bombay was still a village of the Koli fisherfolk and later on a Portuguese settlement.

Last Saturday the ceremony of opening the Branch of the Bank was performed here with great eclat. Khan Bahadur Sardar Bomanjee Eduljee Mody presided. A large number of local merchants and friends were present, among them being Mr. Ishwardas J. Store, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Harkishenlal, B.A., Mr. and Mrs. Balubhai Ambalal Desai, Mr. Nathabhay Kimkhabwala (Manager, Indian Specie Bank,)Mr. Mohanlal Lakmichand, Mr. Gobindbhai Desai, Mr. Pandit, Mr. Ghelabhoy Desai, Mr. Allibhoy Tajbhoy, Doctor Ramlal, Mr. J. K. Gajjar, and Mr. Fatehchand Mallik (Manager, Bombay Branch).

The Hon. Mr. Harkishenlal, R.A., (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, the Managing Director of the Bank, in a brief speech, explained the object of the Bank and how by slow, steady degrees the Bank has been doing a very prosperous business, and affording great facilities to the people. Though the Bank was established at Lahore in 1901 with an authorised capital of two lakhs, it has now a capital of 25 lakhs; and from two Branches in 1901 the Bank has now 52 branches in India, all doing very good business. The dividends have risen from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. and the shares are now at Rupees three premium.

The President, in a very eloquent speech, eulogised the highly business-like capacities of the Hon. Mr. Harkishenlal, the life and soul of the Bank, which was started long many years before the present Swadeshi agitation began to affect India, and praised the Bank's Directors and Staff for the careful and prudent way in which they have by slow degrees built up a vast business and instilled a sterling confidence on the masses. It was a most gratifying fact that the Saving Bank Deposit was most popular among the people. Mr. Pandit also thanked the Hon. Mr. Harkishenlal for having given them an opportunity of making his acquaintance by paying a visit to Surat in connection with this ceremony. Mr. Pandit proposed a vote of thanks to the President which was carried with acclamation. The Hon. Mr. Harkishenlal on behalf of the Directors, shareholders and staff of the Bank, thanked all the guests for having graced the occasion by their presence. After the distribution of Pan, Attar and flowers the assembly dispersed.

BANNU.

DEC. 28.—Our Christmas festivities have been successful and enjoyable, though we have not gone in for any starling celebrations. It was with some apprehension that we saw our men folk hurriedly take their departure during the early hours of Tuesday morning, with the intention of dealing with outlaws, who were reported to be somewhere between this place and Kohat. We did not bless the outlaws for selecting the Christmas season, of all times of the year, for their escapade. However after spending two uncomfortable nights in the open, fully equipped for instant action, the warriors returned; and since it is an ill-wind that blows no good, the Christmas turkeys and plum puddings probably tasted all the better, after a couple of days of roughing it.

Bannu has been undergoing considerable alterations during the last few months. The new Cavalry lines have been completed and occupied, and a large number of Infantry barracks have been, and are still being, built. It is believed that a portion of the hornwork of the fort is to be abolished and the troops situated there are to be accommodated in the more airy and comfortable lines, now under construction. Alas! that it does not enter some one's head to build airy and comfortable accommodation for the officer man too. We are in a chronic state of being overcrowded, and there seems no likelihood of any one coming to the rescue and building new bungalows.

Changes too are unhappily about to take place in the present Bannu society. We have already been spared changes for a long time, but that only makes the break up of our party all the sadder; and in a small station like this, where one can hobnob and be friendly, we have built up something more than casual intimacies. The 17th Cavalry are leaving within a fortnight. They are giving a big farewell dinner to the station on New Year's Night. The 31st Punjabis will also be taking their departure shortly, and are to be replaced by the 57th Wilde's Rifles from Peshawar.

The Hon'ble Chief Commissioner, Sir George Roos-Keppell paid Bannu a visit during his tour and while there was entertained at an "At Home" given in his honour, on the 18th instant, by the members of the Municipal Board. He went up to the Tochi Valley from here.

Tennis, racquets and golf are all going strong, but the Christmas festivities in surrounding Cantonments have attracted many of our numbers away.

Bannu, it may interest those who are unacquainted with its charms to learn, is a little station, situated about three miles from the right bank of the Kurram river, and in the middle of an open plain which stretches away westward to the mountains of Waziristan, which are only some fifteen miles distant. The City is important, and has sprung up beside the Cantonment, under the protecting wing of the fort, founded and built by Bannu's first absolute chief, Herbert Edwardes. The fort which he built, exists now under the name of 'Fort Edwardes,' though Edwardes himself christened it Duleepgarh after the then infant Maharaja of Lahore. The city has several large bazars, with rows of busy shops; and there are many spacious brick residences beautified with picturesque balconies and stairways. It is the crowd in the streets though, which is its chief attraction. It consists of Bannoochees, Marwats, Hindus and Waziris. The Cantonment cannot be accused of being a desperately dissipated place, and some people declare it is positively the dullest spot on this earth. It is well wooded with "sheesham," (Dalbergia Sisso), with Mulberry, (Morus Indica,) and with the stately "pipal," the (Ficus Religiosa.) As above hinted, the houses are chiefly remarkable on account of their absence. The surrounding neighbourhood is fertile and well wooded. The chief crops at this time of the year are sugarcane and wheat; but in summer "bajara" and "jowar" are also much grown. From the north the country is watered by the Kurram river, which throws off several canals; and on the south-west irrigation is rendered easy by a pretty little stream called the Kutpeck, which runs between high, willow-lined banks. This pleasing circle of cultivation has, however, a radius of not more than five miles. Ontside that, trees cease to exist almost altogether, and the great expanse of stony, sterile plain is relieved only by an occasional village, or a plot of scanty cultivation. To the south and west the border 'twixt the desert and the sown' is the Baran 'nullan' beyond which the unhospitable "put" extends away into Waziristan.

The known history of Bannu is brief but interesting. The remains of ancient fortified posts, proved now beyond doubt by large finds of coins, to have been Grecian or Bactrian in origin, are still found in the neighbourhood; and the excellent bricks now two thousand years old, are still used by certain villagers for building their own huts. From remote ages we leaped to modern history. Bannu was a province of Lahore under the Sikhs. The Sikh authority was however, nominal, and control was maintained only at such times as when a Sikh Army was specially sent to collect the arrears of revenue. The Sikhs could find no other way of extorting their taxes out of the turbulent Bannochees, than by sacking and laying waste the land; but their journey into it was only a little less unpleasant an experience, than their retirement from the Valley. When British influence began to assert itself in Lahore, Herbert Edwardes was sent to Bannu. By restraining the excesses of his Sikh Army, he paved the way for more friendly relations with the Bannochees, and also with the Waziris who had to be calculated with on account of the large encroachments they had made on to the plain. Edwardes' Army built Duleepgarh, and mutinied before the fort was half finished. A footing once established, he started to disarm the country people by accepting firearms instead of arrears of revenue. The Bunnochees were induced, after verbal remonstrance on their part, to pull down all their forts, which were estimated to amount to four hundred. The land was then settled; and so lawless had been the times, that any one who had held estates for a period of five years, was considered to be the rightful owner. In less than a year order was evolved from chaos, and from that day to this matters have been getting more and more settled.

Well! there is not much more to say about Bannu. One half of its white population find it a pleasant enough little spot, and the other half wishes it to Jericho. The climate of this time of year certainly leaves nothing to be desired. The sunshine is bright and pleasant, and there is a crisp cold feeling in the air all day long; and of an evening one's warm fireside is the only comfortable corner of the house.

CUDDAPAH.

Cuddapah, 1st Jan.—The Collector, Mr. J. D. D. Partridge, is expected in Cuddapah from Madanapalle on the 3rd instant, and Dr. T. V. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell are expected in Jammalamadugu to-morrow morning.

Is there not some one in authority who can interfere in railway matters when the lesser powers seems helpless? The runnings of trains on this section of the line seems to be going from bad to worse. At least the mail trains used to keep fairly promptly to scheduled time, but lately mail trains also seem to have ceased to respect the Company's time tables. Just at present it is the exception for any train to be punctual, and the delay is not one of minutes but of hours. This state of matters involves not only a loss of time to the travelling public, but must mean, also, in the dislocation of trains, a great increase of danger, not to take into consideration the extra expense to the Railway Company. Whatever is the cause, whether weak engines or bad coal, or a mistaken attempt at high speed, a remedy is surely to be found.

In these times it does not seem to matter much whether the local harvest is good or bad. Even with full crops prices of food grains continue high. This does not affect the labourer as long as he is paid in kind, and at previous rates. He is able to live and even to lay up as usual a little stock of grain for the slack season. If, however, he is paid at the old rate in cash, along with others in receipt of regular wages, and weavers whose profits remain the same, he feels the new condition of things acutely, and cannot understand how they have come about. He imagines that it is the local merchants and big farmers who are enhancing prices, and cannot comprehend why he is left to their mercy, and why Government, in the person of the Tahsildar or Collector, will not interfere and order them to sell grain at reasonable rates so that the poor may live.

The one thing the ordinary inhabitant expected H. E. the Governor to do for him on the occasion of his recent visit was to arrange for the selling of grain at a reduced price from the present high rates. Any other reform was of minor importance to him. Neither the introduction of an elective system nor representation on Councils weighed at all in comparison with the obtaining of cheap bread.

Since the end of October, when the first burst of the North-East monsoon extended inland to this District, not another drop of rain had fallen till yesterday. The ground everywhere was splitting great cracks, as if it were the middle of the hot weather. A great many crops had hopelessly withered. Water in the tanks was being most carefully husbanded so as to last out long enough to bring some of the area cultivated to maturity. River channels were running very low, and toiling gangs of villagers had to scoop out their course deep down into the sand. In many neighbonrhoods there was also the fear of a short supply of drinking water for the months of summer. Everywhere the roads had crumbled into thick layers of dust to coat lavishly man and beast who travelled on them. This state of matters is, however, all past and a complete change has come over the country. A thin drizzle of rain, beginning at mid-day yesterday increased by night to a shower and to-day to a thorough-going downpour. Apart from any consideration for the holiday makers with three days of their brief holiday still to use to the best purpose, or a long and difficult journey to undertake to bring them back to their various Stations, this burst of rain is most unseasonable, as far as this district is concerned. Just at present the farmers are in the midst of their great cholam harvest on the black cotton soil. Large areas have already been reaped but a great part of the crop has still to be cut, The straw of what is cut is, however, still mostly on the fields, and the ears on the threshing floors. A burst of rain would have done a great deal of good a month, or even two weeks ago, but at this belated date serves no purpose. If merely a light amount, its effects would be chiefly to cause the ryots inconvenience. Any heavy downpour must do great damage to the cholam cut and uncut. Much now depends on bright dry warm weather following the rain, and for that we have to hope. It is, however, "an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and while cholam will more or less suffer, cotton will be much benefited, and the ragi and paddy crops, still far from being ripe, will be greatly improved and, with the renewed supply to tanks and river, assured of coming to maturity and being something like a bumper crop. Such is the state of things through the greater part of the main division, but it is to be feared from all reports that matters are not so favourable in the sub-division, and that the promise of any good crop there is very doubtful.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore 1st Jan.—The fifth instalment of the payment of compensation to house owners of Blackpully for the relief of the congestion in that quarter was made yesterday by the Collector. Rs. 10,000 was paid out.

Watchnight services are very popular in Bangalore and last night nearly every Protestant church in the Station held midnight services which were well attended. The Church of England had services at St. Mark's, Holy Trinity, All Saints and St. Paul's. There were also services at the M. E. Church in Richmond Town, the East Parade Wesleyan Church and the Wesleyan Church at St. John's Hill.

The distant effect of the storm in the Bay has been felt here yesterdry and to-day. It was cloudy all day yesterday and a few light showers fell in the evening and gradually developed into a light, though continuous drizzle. This is also the state of the weather to-day but the rain is disappointing. Half a dozen inches of rain is what is wanted and if this would fall it would be a great relief to the Province.

I have to chronicle the death at his residence in Richmond Town yesterday of Mr. R. A. Butterfield an old and much respected resident of the Station. The late Mr. Butterfield was formerly in the service of Government but it is many years now since he retired and settled down in Bangalore. He was a prominent member of the Richmond Town Methodist Church and was widely known for Christian work and large-hearted charity. Pneumonia was the immediate cause of death but it is several weeks now since he was taken ill. The Funeral Service at the Oosoor Road Cemetery was conducted yesterday evening by the Rev. Karl Anderson.

TINNEVELLY.

Tinnevelly Bridge 30th Dec.—Official security has been revived in the matter of the construction of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway which has been lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The District Board is busy completing the feeder roads and their is some prospect of the work of construction being put on hand at an early date.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore arrived at Tuticorin yesterday accompanied by a small suite on his way to Japan. Mr. K. Ramachundra Iyer, the retired Sub-Judge received the distinguished visitor and accompanied him in a State-coach placed at his disposal by the Zemindar of Ettiyapuram. They left the same evening for Colombo.

The Local Fund establishment has been reorganised by the addition of two more overseers to relieve the District Board Engineer of all direct and Divisional charges. Three Sub-Divisional Officers will be appointed, and they will be placed in charge of the nine Taluqs.

It is reported that when Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I C.S, British Resident in Travancore, returns from leave, Mr. Lionel Davidson will be posted to Tinnevelly as Collector. Mr. R. Ashe, I.C.S., who has been appointed Divisional Officer of Sattur, has entered on his duties.

Preparations are proceeding for the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which the Zemindar of Ettiyapuram proposes to hold at Koilpatti in March. The exhibition buildings are to be on an elaborate scale with ample accommodation for exhibits and live-stock. It is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart will be invited to open the Exhibition.

ACCORDING to Mr. William W. Canada, a United States Consul in Mexico, there is a great chance in that country for those who have a knowledge of fertilisers. The cultivation of coffee, he reports, is rapidly becoming one of the leading industries of the State of Vera Cruz, but what is needed for fertilising coffee on a large scale is a concentrated commercial fertiliser which can be manufactured and put on the market at the reasonable figure as is done in the case of fertilisers for oranges and other tropical fruit crops. The inventor of a satisfactory fertiliser could obtain wealth in a short time, and the problem ought not to be difficult to solve.

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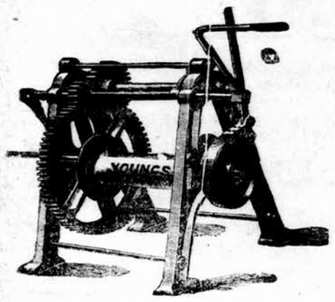

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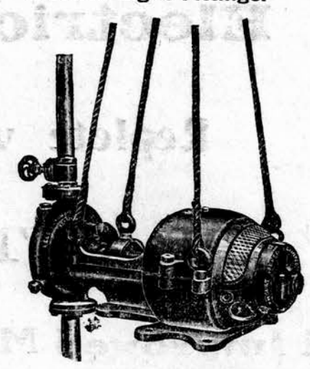

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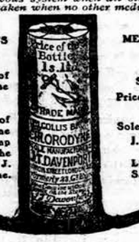

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